THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19 1899—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR BACON SPEAKS FOR HIS RESOLUTION

He Opposed Expansion in an Eloquent Address Yesterday.

QUOTES SENATOR FORAKER

Is Pleased with the Assurances Which Were Given by Him.

FILIPINOS DON'T DESIRE OUR DOMINION

Declares Their Rights To Be the Same as Those of the Cubans and That They Should Be Treated in the Same Manner.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 18.—(Special.)—Senator Bacon, of Georgia, made one of the best speeches that has yet been made on either side of the expansion question today when he outlined in an argument of about two hours his reasons for opposing the permanent retention of the Philippine islands.

His speech was an argument principally for the adoption of the resolutions which he recently introduced, preparatory of the future policy of this government with relation to the Philippine islands.

Senator Bacon was given the closest possible attention by the leading members of the senate on both sides of the chamber and a number of members of the house were on hand to listen to his speech.

In the course of his argument Senator Bacon said:

"Those with whom in this discussion I am in sympathy are opposed to the acquisition of distant territories as a part of the United States. We contend that whether to our interests or not it is opposed to the principles of our government, to acquire these territories by force without the consent of their people.

"We do not believe that such territories, lying on the opposite side of the globe, peopled by an alien and inferior race, can ever be safely incorporated into our system of states.

"We deny the contention that it is either to the interest of the people of the United States, or within the lawful power of the government, that such distant countries should be acquired as colonies, and that their people should be held as vassals of this government.

"The imposition of any government upon a people against their will is their enslavement. It is exacting an obedience which is not voluntary.

"If we impose our yoke upon them—rule them arbitrarily—allow them no voice in their government—pass laws for their control—send them governors and judges—enforce obedience with our army—then it is an absolute slavery.

"If we allow them the privilege of local self-government, but still prescribe what that government shall be, and still exact allegiance to this government, it is still an enslavement of that people. It is a difference of degree of enslavement, but in each case it is an enslavement. There are extremes of slavery, but wherever one man, by superior force, is compelled to render involuntary service to another, it is enslavement—and wherever a people are compelled, by superior force, to surrender independence and to submit to the rule of another people, it is an enslavement of that people."

"Of all the great powers of the earth the government of the United States is the only one that contends for the right in all people of self-government. When they abandon in practice this principle; when they impose their dominion on an unwilling people in the majestic march of free institutions, the hand upon the great dial of the clock of the world will have been set back an hundred years.

"It is not to be believed that the government of the United States will, with full appreciation of the nature and the consequences of the act, thus violate the principles of the right of self-government. It is incredible, nay impossible, that the liberty-loving people of these United States will consent that by power of arms the dominion of this government shall be enforced upon a people who have owed us no allegiance—who are struggling to be free.

"There is not a civil official of the government who will admit that he favors such an act. There is not a public man in the country who will admit that he favors the enslavement of a people. There is not a senator who would not repel the charge if made against him, and yet there are many who are advocating a course the inevitable consequence of which, if successfully pursued, is to accomplish the enslavement of the people of the Philippine islands."

He quoted from the speech of Senator Foraker that statement that it was not the purpose to hold the Philippines permanently, and said:

Should Avow Our Purpose.

"I am especially glad to have the assurance of the distinguished senator that of his own knowledge the position thus stated by him is the position of the president of the United States. If that position can be assured as the one which this government will take and adhere there were little difficulty or contention between us. The resolutions which I have introduced and the adoption of which I am now advocating agree substantially with the position announced by the senator from Ohio. What I desire, however, is that there shall be an avowal of this position by the law-making power of this government in a joint resolution of congress approved by the president.

"If it is not our purpose to subject the Philippine islands to our dominion; if, on the contrary, it is our purpose at the proper time to recognize an independent government in those islands to leave them to the control of their own people so soon as proper settlement can be had, and proper guarantee for the future can be assured, then such purpose ought to be avowed at once in the most solemn and conclusive manner.

"When we declared war against Spain we also declared that we did not go to war for aggrandizement or for the acquisition of territory. We said that on the contrary we went to war to make good to the people of Cuba the title to the independence and freedom which all recognized that as a people they had already won, and to secure for them the establishment of a stable government. The war has passed, and in a way almost miraculous we were shielded from the great sacrifice. There has been no foreign intervention and will be none. Not only has there been no European interference as to Cuba, but it is a recognized and conceded fact that we may, without hinderance from European governments, work our own will with the Philippine islands.

"Now, what I wish to accomplish by these resolutions is that the United States shall in this hour of victory; in this hour of undisputed physical power, make substantially the same declaration relative to the Philippine islands that we have made relative to Cuba."

"Where is there any difference between the rights of the Cubans and the rights of the Filipinos? Where is the one any more entitled to the right of independent nationality than the other? It was deemed consistent with our ideals and in harmony with our past, and with the principles of our political system that we should avow that we did not seek to aggrandize ourselves by the acquisition of Cuba. Why do not these same ideals, and this same history and these same principles equally require that we should disclaim any purpose to aggrandize ourselves by the acquisition of the Philippine islands?

"At the time of the declaration of war the Philippine islands were not in the mind of congress. When the fourth resolution was offered by the senator from Colorado, suppose some one had proposed an amendment to the effect that the Philippine islands were excepted from that disclaimer, and that if we prevailed in the war and captured those islands we did propose to aggrandize ourselves by permanently retaining them as territory belonging to the United States? Is there doubt that such an amendment would have been promptly rejected? The object in disclaiming any purpose to acquire Cuba was to declare to the nations of the earth that we broke the peace from no sordid or selfish motive, but for a purpose the loftiness and disinterestedness of which we called the world to witness.

"To have disclaimed the intention of acquisition as to Cuba, and at the same time to have avowed the intention of acquisition as to the Philippine islands, would have defeated utterly the purpose of the disclaimer. To have expressed the disclaimer as to Cuba, with at the same time a concealed intention to acquire the Philippines, would have been to practice unworthy deceit. The principle by which this government intended the nations of the world to understand it stood bound when it went to war included the Philippines as well as Cuba, and we stand under honorable pledge to allow the same independent nationality to one that we do to the other.

As to Obligations.

"Mr. President, we hear much said about the obligations to the Philippines which the war has thrust upon us. Those who talk of these alleged obligations generally arrive at the curious conclusion that these remarkable obligations devolve upon us the duty of ownership of the islands. As a general thing obligations carry with them a burden, something to be bestowed at the cost of the obligator, and to be received and enjoyed by the obligee. But in this instance it is worked out that the obligations incurred will require the obligator to receive and enjoy and the obligee to bestow for this purpose.

"The contention is that the United States has through the events of the war incurred such obligations to the Philippine islands that the duty resulting therefrom requires that they take these islands as the property of this government, whether the Filipinos wish it or not.

"Well, Mr. President, without stopping to analyze this remarkable proposition, what are the obligations which we have incurred to the Filipinos? In the declaration of war we did not assume any specific obligations to the Philippines as we did to Cuba. We did not go to war on this account. They were not mentioned in the message of the president, or in the debates in the senate or house, or in the resolutions declaring war. We therefore did not in declaring war, assume any other obligations to the Philippines than we did to any other part of the Spanish dominions outside of Cuba.

"But the events of the war did, in my opinion, devolve an obligation on the United States as respects the Philippines. What is that obligation?

"But, sir, even if I am wrong about this, and if it be true that the obligation rests upon the United States to see that a stable government is established in the Philippines, there is nothing in the resolutions which I have introduced which will prevent our doing so. The great thing sought to be accomplished by these resolutions is the authoritative announcement that the United States will not take dominion over the Philippine islands, but that it will recognize their independent nationality when a government has been established entitled to such recognition. With that authoritative announcement made, matters of arrangement and detail are of comparative little importance.

Their Rights Similar.

"Again, we hear frequent and earnest assertions that it is our duty to see to it that European nations do not appropriate the Philippine islands. Well, sir, I do not wish to see these islands become the pray of land-grabbing nations of Europe. I wish and hope to see the inhabitants of the Philippines a free and independent nation. They have the territory and the population sufficient for nationality, as they have shown their readiness to fight for their freedom. I hope that by negotiation or otherwise it may be arranged and agreed among the leading nations that they may remain a free nation. I am willing that the United States shall, through peaceful measures, endeavor to accomplish these results. But I am not willing that the United States shall go to war to protect the Philippine islands from being despoiled and appropriated by one or more European nations. No Asiatic community is the ward of the United States, and to no Asiatic community does the United States owe the obligation of guardianship. I am not indifferent to the welfare of such communities, but I am unwilling that the treasure of this government shall be consumed and the blood of American youth be poured out for their protection. We have nobler uses both for the treasure and the young manhood of this country.

"I am most deeply impressed with the importance of the prompt announcement by this government of the declaration contained in these resolutions, that the United States does not intend to establish its dominion over the Philippine islands.

"One good result from such a declaration will, in my opinion, be the prompt conclusion of a lot of the questions growing out of the war with Spain.

Armies Fronting Each Other.

"Another most important result will be immediate relief from a most embarrassing and threatening situation in the Philippine islands. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that the American and Philippine armies are fronting each other with danger of collision. Why is this? It is because the Filipinos who fought Spain for their freedom do not intend to become the vassals of the United States, and while senators announce on this floor that there is no intention to impose this government upon an unwilling people, there are other utterances that lead the Filipinos to a contrary conclusion. In consequence there is danger of bloodshed between the American and Philippine armies. If this declaration is promptly and authoritatively made by this government, the apprehension will be relieved, and there will be no distrust of the American army and no thought of hostility to it.

"Unless we make this declaration, an accident, a trifle, may precipitate that shot at any hour.

"It is not to be hoped that the Filipinos, who were fighting for their freedom, and who declared war against Spain, will surrender their country to the United States without struggle. Every report we receive shows that this is so. Should there come a collision, if there should be a battle between the Americans and the Filipinos, it will be a fearful shock for us to realize that a war undertaken for the liberation of Cuba has converted into one to subjugate the Philippines."

Mr. Bacon said that the Filipinos were erroneously spoken of in dispatches as rebels and insurgents and declared these were not fit terms, as they were not rebels against Spain and could not be called reb-

Continued on Second Page.

DETAIL OF COURTMARTIAL FOR GEN. EAGAN ANNOUNCED

General Wesley Merritt Is Placed at Head of the Court.

ORDER SIGNED LAST NIGHT

Court Consists of Thirteen Officers and Meets on 25th Inst.

GEN. CORBIN WILL NOT DISCUSS IT

General Eagan Will Be Relieved, but Will Not Be Arrested—He Declines To Make Any Statement for Publication.

Washington, January 18.—The detail for the courtmartial which is to try Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, on charges growing out of his statements before the war investigating commission last week, in which he severely attacked General Miles, was made public at the war department tonight.

The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Major General Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge advocate and it will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary because a number of the officers are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach this city.

Adjutant General Corbin tonight signed the formal order promulgating the detail for the court, which is as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office.—Washington, January 18, 1899.—The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Washington, January 18. By direction of the president, a general courtmartial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, United States army, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

Detail for the court: Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Major General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V.; Major General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Alexander C. McW. Pennington, U. S. A.; Brigadier General George M. Randall, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Richard Comba, U. S. V.; Colonel Peter C. Gains, corps of engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers; Colonel Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, judge advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of persons not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their respective stations. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The journeys required for the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service. By order of the secretary of war.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Will Not Arrest Eagan.

General Corbin stated that the order for the appointment of the courtmartial would be delivered to General Eagan either tonight or tomorrow morning. Its receipt and acknowledgment by the commissary general will be tantamount to the relief of that officer from his present duties and he will turn over its affairs to some one designated to act by the secretary of war.

If the course indicated by an officer of the adjutant general's office tonight is followed, the probability is that General Eagan will not be placed under actual arrest and deprived of any of his liberties pending and during the trial, but will be subject only to constructive and technical arrest during that time.

Adjutant General Corbin refused tonight to make any statement regarding the form of the charges and specifications to be brought against Eagan or to say when they would be published.

General Eagan, after the issuance of the formal order for the court tonight, declined to make any statement in connection with his case, but said in response to a question that he had not received formal notice of the appointment of the court.

DISAPPEARANCE IS EXPLAINED.

Mrs. Gagne and Her Sister Are One and the Same.

Chicago, January 18.—The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Rosie Gagne was solved today, when Gertrude Wallace, the supposed sister that Mrs. Gagne was to meet at the depot, confessed to the police authorities that she and Rosie Gagne are one and the same. She had donned a short dress and braided her hair, she said, to make herself appear younger.

All the talk about an inheritance, she said, was without foundation, as she had simply adopted a disguise to get away from her husband, of whom she was afraid. Mrs. Gagne insisted that she had no sister, and that her husband had failed to recognize her.

DELEGATES DID NOT ARRIVE.

Meeting Called To Form the Southern League Did Not Occur.

New Orleans, January 18.—The meeting called here today to form a southern league did not take place, owing to the failure of delegates to arrive.

Captain Powell, of the New Orleans club, said that a date for the meeting would be announced later in the week.

SAMOANS FIGHT ABOUT NEW KING

German Consul Refuses To Recognize Malietoa Tanus.

HOSTILITIES THEN ENSUED

Chief Justice Chambers Takes His Seat, Guarded by Blue Jackets.

SITUATION REGARDED VERY GRAVE

If Reports Are True, It Is Said German Consul Has Violated the Treaty of Berlin—American Warship Urgently Needed.

Auckland, N. Z., January 18.—Samoan advices just received here say that Chief Justice Chambers, on December 31st, declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king in succession to the late King Malietoa. The chief justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected viceking. Chief Mataafe was disqualified.

The consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in large numbers at Mulinu, armed themselves and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed but supplied with defective ammunition.

The British and American consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on January 1st. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought bravely but 500 of their following were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafe's loss was sixty-one men, killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost twelve men, killed and wounded.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafe looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerably in the country.

The consuls later decided to recognize Mataafe and his chiefs as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterwards Dr. Rafael and the German consul closed the supreme court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American consuls then appealed to the captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of blue jackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat.

Mataafe held aloof from these last developments.

The provisional government wrote to Sturde on the 12th that they would seize Malietoa and take Tamasese of the Porpoise by force if necessary, deprive them of their titles and desert them. Chambers is residing on the Porpoise. The British and American consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in their consulate and the American residents have taken refuge in the mission.

An American warship is urgently needed here.

Situation Is Grave.

Washington, January 18.—The situation in the Samoan islands is realized here to be full of gravity. For some time past there has been an exchange of correspondence between the three governments party to the treaty of Berlin respecting the choice of a successor to the late King Malietoa, and some friction developed owing to the strict adherence of the United States government to the terms of the treaty. The statements in the dispatch from Apia are not regarded here as conclusive for the reason that they are in conflict with the provisions of the treaty.

If, as reported, Rafael, the president of the municipal council at Apia, and the German consul, Rose, have seized the supreme court and pronounced themselves practically dictators, it is said here that they have violated the treaty absolutely. The functions of the president of the municipal council are clearly defined by the treaty and the last advices received here were to the effect that President Rafael had been granted leave of absence and intended to visit New Zealand. It was also understood that his successor had been selected, and it was thought was on his way to his post.

The chief justice under the treaty is made the court of last resort under any circumstances, and moreover the treaty in terms provides distinctly that in case of any dispute between the natives themselves, or between the foreigners in Samoa that dispute shall be referred to the chief justice and his decision shall be final. The treaty expresses the idea that this provision is to guard against hostile outbreaks. Therefore, it is scarcely believed here that the president of the council would thus deliberately violate the plain treaty provision.

It was known here that the British and American consular officers at Apia have been acting in accord in the present involved political situation there, and although the interests of the United States may not be compared with those of Germany, yet their rights under the treaty are equal, and it may be stated, they will be satisfied.

RESOLUTION GRANTING TRANSFERS WAS ADOPTED YESTERDAY BY THE DIRECTORS OF CONSOLIDATED

System Will Be Put Into Operation Just as Soon as the Details Can Be Arranged by the Management of the Road.

RESIDENCE LIMITATIONS HAVE BEEN REJECTED

Directors Unanimously Agreed To Test the System.

JOEL HURT INTRODUCED RESOLUTION

President Woodruff, Mr. Hurt and Mayor Woodward Give Their Views Concerning the Probable Success of Transfer System in Atlanta.

Whereas, This board has recently ordered the building of twenty additional cars and equipments, with a view to increasing the number of cars on its line, and

Whereas, A shortening of the time between cars operated will render more possible the successful use of transfers,

Therefore, resolved, That the officers of the company be authorized and requested to issue transfers between such lines and at such points as they may deem advisable, and under such regulations as the company may prescribe.

Resolved further, That this order remain of force for a sufficient time, not less than six months, to test the practicability of the use of transfers on the company's lines.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company yesterday decided to adopt a transfer system.

The new system will be placed in operation as soon as the officers of the company can formulate a plan and have the tickets printed.

Transfers, it is thought, will be in use before April 1, 1899.

The resolution providing for a system of transfers on the lines of the Consolidated was introduced by Joel Hurt.

It was seconded by S. M. Inman, and was unanimously adopted by the board of directors.

The resolution provides that transfers be used on the lines of the Consolidated for a sufficient length of time, not less than six months, to test the practicability of the system in Atlanta. It is believed, however, that the system has really been adopted permanently, and it is certain that the directors believe that the transfers will be a paying investment, or they would not have adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Hurt.

No Residence Limitations.

No limitation is placed upon the transfer system in regard to non-residents. Persons living in Decatur, Edgewood, North Atlanta and all other points outside the city limits are given the same right to be transferred as those residing inside the city. Transfers will be granted from every point on the lines on the company.

President Ernest Woodruff, of the Consolidated, stated last night that the success of the test would depend largely upon the patrons of the road. He is of the opinion that the system will be successful if no attempt is made to abuse the privilege of transferring from one line to another, such as giving away or selling transfer tickets.

Council will be asked to pass suitable ordinances protecting the road against such abuses of the system, and the officers of the Consolidated think that there will be no difficulty in having the city government enact ordinances to prevent patrons from swindling the company.

Mr. H. N. Hurt, superintendent of the Consolidated, has had in his desk for several months a transfer ticket used on the Metropolitan line, in New York city, with the city ordinances of New York bearing on the transfer system printed upon its back. This ordinance, among other things, provides a fine of $50 for either selling or giving away a transfer slip. This ordinance is considered by the officers of the Consolidated to be just what is wanted in Atlanta when the new system is begun, and it will

JONES AND TAGGART LEAVE.

THEY GO TO GRAND BATTURE AND CHANDELEUR.

Launch Was Spoken Off Round Island January 11th—Two Expeditions Will Go from New Orleans.

Mobile, Ala., January 18.—Mayor Taggart and Lawrence Jones decided to leave Scranton, Miss., at midnight on the tug Leo for Grant Batture and Chandeleur. The weather was very rough but their anxiety compels them to go.

The Paul Jones was seen off Round island January 11th, and was spoked by Bugge, master of the Leo. No confirmation has been received of seeing distress signals on the Batture.

Jones learns that trunks were found on Breton island and contained stockings marked "F. E. Taggart," the name of one of the missing people, Florence Taggart. When the yacht sailed the trunks were on the top deck unstrapped and could have been washed overboard in a squall. Later dispatches say that the wreckage of a small craft has been found on Bird island.

Two expeditions out of New Orleans tomorrow morning have been authorized by Jones and Taggart. The Maud, the government engineers boat, of Mobile, will reach Scranton at 8 a. m., but Jones and Taggart concluded at midnight not to wait for it.

Captain La Bogne, of the fishing smack John W. Hilden, which arrived this morning, reports that while cruising at Chandeleur island, on January 6th, he was told by Captain Hansen, the lighthouse keeper, that a party of ladies and gentlemen in a large yacht had stopped on the island on January 5th and visited the lighthouse. He did not say what course they took after leaving the island.

News Causes Rejoicing.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 18.—There was rejoicing in the home of Thomas Taggart, mayor of this city, this evening upon receipt of a telegram from the mayor, who is at Mobile, saying that the yacht Paul Jones had been sighted off the lighthouse. The relatives and friends of the mayor's daughter, Miss Florence, had abandoned hope of the boat's safety until the message from Mr. Taggart came.

COL. AND MRS. BRYAN GO HOME.

Platform at Coliseum Fell, but No One Was Injured.

Denver, Col., January 18.—Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Bryan left for their home this afternoon. A portion of a platform two feet high, from which Colonel Bryan delivered his address at the coliseum last night, fell down under the weight of 400 people who were seated upon it.

The incident caused some confusion for a few minutes, but at no time was there any danger of a panic in the closely packed audience. Several people on the platform received slight scratches and bruises, but nobody was seriously hurt.

BIG BLAZE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Store of A. J. Cammeyer Badly Burned. Damage $750,000.

New York, January 18.—The great six-story store of A. J. Cammeyer, at 310 to 318 Sixth avenue, occupying the greater part of the block between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was almost burned out tonight.

Other occupants of the building who suffered heavy losses were Klarey & Co., dressmakers; Madame Poole, corset manufacturer; —— Hare, manufacturing jeweler; Nathan Krauskopf, manufacturer of infants' clothing; S. Rauh & Co., overshoes and leggings, and F. W. Dodge & Co., proprietor of the New York building material exhibit, and Alexander & Co., shoes.

Fire in Big Building.

Chicago, January 18.—Several hundred men and women employed in the big building at 153 Market street were thrown into a panic today by a fire which broke out in the fourth floor, and although no one was injured, many had narrow escapes. The structure was occupied by a number of makers of gentlemen's furnishing goods and hats. The loss sustained aggregates $100,000.

COL. SEXTON CRITICALLY ILL.

Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R. at the Point of Death.

Washington, January 18.—Colonel James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who has been ill for some time, is in a serious condition and his friends are alarmed as to the outcome.

His illness started from at attack of the grip, which superinduced kidney trouble and other complications. Mrs. Sexton reached the city from Chicago, in response to dispatches informing her of the colonel's condition.

HARRY, THE VALET, SENTENCED

The Famous English Jewelry Thief Gets Seven Years.

London, January 18.—Johnson, alias Harry, the valet, who is considered to be one of the cleverest jewelry thieves in Europe, and who was arrested in London on November 28th, with a man named Lippmann, having in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry stolen from the dowager duchess of Sutherland early in October last, on board a train running between Paris and Calais, was sentenced today to seven years penal servitude.

Will Sanction the Cession.

London, January 19.—The Spanish cabinet, according to the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, has decided to submit a bill to the cortes sanctioning the cession of the Philippines before presenting the peace treaty for ratification.

WERE SHOT BY A DESPERADO.

TWO MEN KILLED AND TWO BADLY WOUNDED.

Party Who Went Into Mountains To Make an Arrest Fired on by Prisoner's Brother.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 18.—Joel and Charles Necessary, William Freeman and Samuel Duncan, all reputable citizens of Scott county, Va., were the victims of a terrible assault last night in the mountains of that county. As a result, the Necessary brothers died today, William Freeman is fatally shot and may die, and Duncan is seriously shot in the leg. They went to the home of the Flannery desperadoes in Scott county in the mountains, and there attempted to arrest William Flannery, who is wanted for a murder committed three years ago. William was captured and fastened to a horse, which was in waiting. As the party was about to leave, Pat Flannery fired upon them. The Necessarys were shot in the breast, Freeman received a wound in the back and Duncan in the leg. William Flannery was rescued by Pat Flannery and both made their escape. The injured men were discovered by passers-by and medical aid was summoned from Rogersville, Tenn., fifteen miles distant.

The man for whose murder William Flannery is wanted was a member of the celebrated Hatfield gang. A large reward is offered for Flannery.

BOTH WERE SHOT .TO DEATH

Lynching of Two Negroes at Lynchburg, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., January 18.—George Call, alias Tony, and John Shaw, alias Piglet, both colored, and who bore a bad reputation in the community, were shot and killed by unknown persons at Lynchburg last night. Their bodies were found at an early hour on Poplar street. Call was shot twice through the heart and Shaw five times through the head and body. Both had served terms in the penitentiary for robbery and some time ago they were whipped by whitecaps and run out of town, but returned. Each was about eighteen years old. A cotton rope was found around the neck of each.

BRILLIANT COURT RECEPTION.

Emperor and Empress Cordial Toward Members of American Embassy.

Berlin, January 18.—The court reception tonight was a very brilliant affair. The emperor and empress were very cordial toward the members of the United States embassy and the empress conversed at length with Mrs. White, wife of the United States ambassador.

SPANIARDS TOOK THE MONEY.

Report Shows Appropriation of Funds on Depcsit.

San Juan de Porto Rico, January 18.—General Guy V. Henry, governor of Porto Rico has received from the secretary of finance in the insular cabinet, Senor Collytoste, a report showing that the former Spanish authorities appropriated 400,000 pesos belonging to foreign insurance companies, contractors and judicial trustees, which was on deposit in various institutions in the island.

The insurance companies claim that the United States government must make good their loss.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. DINGLEY.

He Was Laid to Rest Yesterday in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Lewiston, Me., January 18.—In the midst of marked evidences of public and private mourning the citizens of Maine, including the neighbors and lifelong friends of the late Representative Nelson Dingley, engaged in the closing services attending the burial of Maine's honored congressman here today.

The public service was held in the Pine Street Congregational church, after prayers at the Dingley home. The body was then taken to Oak Hill cemetery, in Auburn, and placed in the receiving tomb.

DAMAGING FRESHET IN OHIO.

People Are Rescued from Their Houses in Boats.

Bowling Green, O., January 18.—One of the worst freshets Wood county has seen for years prevails south of here. Thousands of dollars of damage has been done. The oil field is involved and it is impossible to care for the production.

At Mermill, the Portage river is out of its banks and the country is inundated for two miles on each side. Residents were rescued from their houses in boats.

The village of Mungen is nearly all under water. The cold weather will probably cause the floods to recede.

FEDIL'S FORCE SURRENDERS.

The Two Thousand Men Give Up to British Gunboat.

Cairo, January 18.—The whole remaining force of Ahmad Fedil, the only unconquered dervish chieftain, numbering about 2,000 men, has surrendered to the British gunboat Metommah, on the Blue Nile.

Fedil escaped in a southerly direction.

be used as a model for the transfer ordinance in this city.

Talk with President Woodruff.

President Woodruff was very enthusiastic last night over the action of the board of directors. He talked freely of the action taken, and said he trusted the system would prove successful. Mr. Woodruff said:

The transfer system will probably not be in operation before April 1st, although it will be used earlier than that if the details can be arranged sooner. There are a great many things that will have to be done. A transfer system cannot be begun in a day, but the public may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in the matter.

The Consolidated has now for the first time found itself in a position where it felt safe in experimenting in transfers. It is a dangerous test, naturally, but with the co-operation of our patrons and with the proper ordinances enacted by the city council to protect us, I believe the system will be a success.

The Consolidated has never been opposed to granting transfers. It wants to give its patrons every privilege possible, but it has never before been in a position to do so. New cars will have to be put in service. The service on several lines will have to be increased. Better time will have to be made. These things are necessary in order to insure the success of the transfer system.

It is not a long ride the people want. It is rapid transit; the saving of time, and "time is money." For instance, if a man last year stood on the corner of Baker and Peachtree streets, to take a car for the city with the intention of riding to the corner of Baker and Marietta streets, he might have had to wait ten minutes for a Peachtree street car, he would consume five minutes in riding to the center of the city, another ten minutes would probably be lost in waiting for a Marietta street car, while five additional minutes would be consumed in riding to the corner of Baker street.

Therefore, he would spend thirty minutes in reaching a point he could have walked to in twelve minutes. It is foolish to suppose that even with transfers, therefore, the party we have just spoken of would ride. He would undoubtedly walk and save eighteen minutes.

Schedules Made More Rapid.

Now we contemplate putting either three of five minute schedules on both the Peachtree and Marietta street lines. In fact, all the main line schedules will be increased. Then when we get these schedules in operation transfers will stand a better chance. We have now in course of construction at our shops twenty new cars. These will be put on as soon as possible.

The transfer system will need the co-operation of the patrons of the lines in order to succeed. If a party rides to the city from Peachtree street and secures a transfer with the intention of riding to the corner of Ivy street and Edgewood avenue, he has done nothing improper and has not abused the system. But if he meets a friend who intends riding to Inman Park and gives him the transfer, walking himself to his destination, he will of course have been guilty of abusing the system. If this sort of thing occurs, transfers will not be a success.

Transfers will not all be made at one point. For instance, if a party desires to ride from Inman Park to Ponce de Leon Springs, he will be transferred at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Boulevard. If a resident of Fair street wants to go out Capitol avenue, he will be transferred at the capitol. If a Fair street resident wants to go out Peachtree street, he will be transferred at the first point where the Fair street line touches the Peachtree street line.

It will, I believe, be against the policy of the company to give transfers from West Peachtree street to Peachtree street. These two lines are only one block apart. I think the same idea will govern us in other cases where parallel lines are close together.

Of course it must be understood that what I am saying now is not definite. The transfer plan will have to be mapped out and it is impossible to say at the present time what will be done. The conductors will have to be trained to the new system, and I am sure the patrons of the road will be pleased. We are going to so arrange it that persons desiring to be in touch with all parts of the city cannot afford to reside on streets which the Consolidated does not reach.

Two meetings of the Consolidated directors were held yesterday. The first occurred at 11 o'clock and at that time the annual election of officers occurred. All officers were re-elected and during the coming year the company will be managed by the following officials:

E. Woodruff, president and general manager; R. J. Lowry, treasurer; H. N. Hurt, superintendent; T. K. Glenn, secretary; W. L. Brown, assistant superintendent.

After re-electing the officers of the company it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting during the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock the directors again assembled in the office of President Woodruff, where the resolution bearing upon transfers was introduced by Mr. Hurt. The second meeting was presided over by Mr. Woodruff and adjournment occurred shortly before 6 o'clock.

Mr. Hurt, in speaking of his resolution last night, said:

I sincerely hope the transfer system will be a success. The company is going to a good deal of expense in putting on new cars to accommodate the patrons of the road. Schedules will be bettered and the service increased. It may be that transfers will be used on only a few lines at first. The patrons of the road must not expect too much at first. In this event the system of transfers will gradually be increased. I trust the people will be satisfied and I hope the system will prove satisfactory.

Mayor Woodward Talks.

Mayor James G. Woodward spoke with earnestness concerning the transfer system. He is pleased that the citizens of Atlanta are to receive the benefits of the new system. He said:

I am not surprised at the action taken by the directors of the Consolidated. I am glad that the people are to be benefited and I am confident that the system will be a success. I want it understood at the beginning of my administration that I am fighting no person, no corporation and no faction. Every resident of Atlanta has his rights, which must be respected; every corporation has rights that must be respected. I want to impress upon both residents and corporations that their interests are safe in my hands.

When the people want certain things from corporations it shall be my policy to go to the officers of the corporation in a businesslike way, telling them what we want, and I think we will be treated fairly. It is an uncouth saying perhaps, but it is true that "you can catch more flies with sirup than you can with vinegar." Sensible talking will do more than an obstinate spirit.

The people wanted transfers, and their demand was just. Now they have them, and I confidently believe that they have come to stay. Let us not antagonize each other. Let us ask in the proper spirit for what we want. Let us make capitalists and manufacturers, the moving spirits in great corporations, understand that they will be aided and protected in coming to Atlanta. That is what we want, and if at the end of my administration that sort of spirit is prevalent in the city, one of the great objects of my administration will have been accomplished.

Mayor Collier began the fight for transfers soon after taking the oath of office, and council passed an ordinance providing that these transfers be given on all lines operating within the city limits.

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company objected to the ordinance and secured a restraining order in the United States court to prevent the city from enforcing the transfer ordinance, maintaining that it was illegal.

A hearing was had in the summer of 1897 at Asheville, N. C., where the Consolidated received a favorable decision and a permanent injunction was granted by Judge W. T. Newman. The case was then taken to the court of appeals by the city's attorney and a second hearing was had.

At this hearing it was decided to eliminate from the case all features except the real issue, the question as to whether or not the city had the right to enforce street railway companies in Atlanta to grant transfers. Great interest was centered in the case.

The second hearing occurred last year. Judge Pardee sustained the decision of Judge Newman, and the case was considered at an end so far as the courts were concerned. The citizens continued the clamor for transfers, however, and it was regarded only as a matter of time when the Consolidated would accede to the demand.

The Consolidated throughout the entire fight stated it would, without coercion, give transfers when it was able to and when they would be of use to the public. This time, the company believes, has arrived.

NICARAGUA CANAL HEARING.

Colonel McClure Answers Questions of the Committee.

Washington, January 18.—At the Nicaragua canal hearing today the legal rights of Nicaragua to terminate the old concession was discussed pro and con between Colonel McClure and members of the committee, the questions of the members indicating a belief that there was a doubt as to the right to end the concession, while Colonel McClure maintained that Nicaragua had the right, and had, in fact, acted upon this right.

In answering a question he said that while it was physically possible that Nicaragua might continue the old concession and combat the new one, yet it was not to be supposed that a government would play thus fast and loose.

Colonel McClure said the syndicate would meet the government just as the government wishes without combating any other company. When asked how soon the funds would be forthcoming and work begun, Colonel McClure said:

"In three years we will have communication from ocean to ocean. In a letter to the president, the president of the company states that $20,000,000 will be spent at once. We will have results in three years instead of ten years of time to ask for renewals."

In reply to questions, Colonel McClure stated that the syndicate had paid $100,000 to Nicaragua and had agreed to pay $400,000 more in six months. He regarded the new concession much more advantageous than the old one, as it was in perpetuity and also because it gave rights of control and police for five miles an either side of the route. These benefits made it more easy to interest capital.

Mr. Cragin closed the hearing with a brief statement as to the attitude of Nicaragua. He said he spoke with written authority from the president of Nicaragua, who wished to have the position of the country understood. The canal question was everything to them, and they wanted to see it built. But it was held after consultation between the president of Nicaragua and the members of his supreme court that the old commission had been cancelled by the failure to comply with its terms in the work of construction. This conclusion was unanimous with the exception of one member of the court. The president of Nicaragua stated in his message to congress that the concession had been cancelled, but it was decided to put off the date of cancellation until October 10th next.



The man who is blown up by a hidden mine of explosives may have seen things that should have aroused his suspicions, but heedlessly put them aside as of no moment. It is the same with the sickness that ends in death. Insidious disorders of the digestion and bilious spells are passed by as of no moment. In themselves these complaints may not be dangerous, but if neglected their cumulative effect is terrible.

The man who neglects the little disorders that are the signs of approaching ill-health is walking over a hidden mine that may cause his death. The explosion will come in the guise of consumption or some other deadly disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach and liver. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering cough, nasal catarrh and diseases of the air passages. It acts directly on the diseased tissues, driving out all impurities and disease-germs. It is the great flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-tonic. There is nothing in the medicine store "just as good."

"Have been in poor health for about seven years," writes Mrs. I. Albert Eakins, of No. 148 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. "Every summer I'd have a bilious attack lasting two weeks, besides headaches all my life, general debility and an inactive liver. I suffered with my bladder and kidneys for five years at least. I could not stand on my feet long at a time until I commenced your treatment. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They have helped me wonderfully. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods. I thought I should go insane sometime. I worried about everything: had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

SENATOR CLAY FAVORS CANAL

Present Bill Does Not Entirely Satisfy Him,

BUT IS THE BEST WE CAN GET

Consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica Must Be Obtained,

AND MARITIME COMPANY HAS IT

Therefore the United States Ought To Utilize the Concession Granted That Company—"Let Us Hold on to What We Have."

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 18.—(Special.)—Senator Clay made a strong and interesting short speech this afternoon in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. It was during the debate of the canal bill under the fifteen-minute limit rule and his was one of the most interesting of the short talks made in favor of the project. Senator Clay took the position that the enterprise was in its very nature of the greatest importance to the United States. He said he was not exactly satisfied with the present bill, but it seemed to him that it was the best that we could do under the circumstances. He said that after a careful study of the canal situation, he had come to the conclusion that we were forced to utilize the concession granted to the Maritime Canal Company. In order to enter the territory of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and construct this canal we must have the consent of those republics. This exclusive right for a certain period of time had, heretofore, been granted to the Maritime company, and this concession has not yet expired. The Maritime company alone has the exclusive right to enter the territory where the canal is to be located and to build the canal, and hence we are compelled to use the concession granted to this company. Otherwise, he contended, we might have serious trouble in acquiring the right of way on which to locate the canal. When we purchase and utilize the title held by the Maritme company, we stand in the shoes of that company and we have a practical method by which to reach the end desired. If, however, we allow these concessions to go under, then Nicaragua might refuse to grant the right to build and the whole thing would have to be gone over again from the beginning.

"Let us hold on to what we have," said Senator Clay, "and proceed to perfect our title."

The senator pointed out that this bill authorizes the president to further negotiate with Nicaragua or any other government where it may be necessary to clear and perfect our right to enter, construct and operate this canal. The president can treat and modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to move any trouble that might arise on its account. He can negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica and perhaps acquire title in perpetuity. If we cling to what we now possess, we will be better able to negotiate further, he contended.

Senator Clay presented the advantages which would follow to commerce, which would follow the construction of the canal. This great waterway would give us a continuous coast line from Maine to Alaska. It would shorten the distance between our eastern and our western coast by 10,000 miles. It would place our southern ports on a direct line with the markets of China and Japan. When this canal is constructed our steamers will sail from our southern ports to the far east, bearing cotton goods manufactured in the south, and at freights reduced probably one-half.

Senator Clay contended that we must find more extended markets for our products. Cheaper transportation means more profits to manufacturers and producers. The senator elaborated these ideas as fully as it was possible during the short time allotted under the senate rule. His speech was carefully listened to and it showed that he had made a careful study of the very important question under discussion.

Senator Clay today introduced a bill providing for the payment to the owners of the steamer Leesburg of $9,365 for the use of the steamer and $25,000 for her valuation, the steamer having been lost while in the service of the government.

Judge Bartlett secured the release today from the Third immunes of James Sullivan, the son of Dr. J. J. Sullivan, the city physician of Macon.

Tobacco Cure

How a Mother Banished Cigarettes and Tobacco—A Harmless Remedy That Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food.

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Some time ago a well known business man whose stomach and nerves were ruined by the tobacco habit was secretly given a remedy by his wife and he never knew what cured him of the habit. He suddenly evinced such a dislike for tobacco that he concluded the weed had finally floored him and that his own determination made him quit. She then treated her son, a young man just twenty-one. He was a cigarette fiend, inhaling the deadly fumes almost constantly, and he, too, was made sick of the "weed." His mother enjoys a quiet laugh to herself at the manner in which the young man tells of how he came to the conclusion that cigarettes were "drugged and poisoned nowadays and not fit to smoke."

The remedy is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco and takes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is a God-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. The remedy is called Tobacco Specific and a free trial packages of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 220 Glenn building, Cincinnati, O. This will help any woman to solve the problem of curing her husband, son or brother of a habit that undermines the health, leaving the body susceptible to numerous lingering and dangerous diseases.

SENATOR BACON SPEAKS FOR HIS RESOLUTION

Continued from First Page.

els against the United States. Mr. Bacon then entered upon an argument against the annexation of distant territory with a dense population of an alien and inferior race. He said:

"If annexed this territory must either be in the end admitted as states in the union, with their people as citizens entitled to equal rights and power with the citizens of other states, or the territory must be held as colonies with their people as subjects and vassals of the United States.

"It is impossible that our people should ever consent that these Asiatic communities should be admitted as states into the union clothed with the power to assist in making laws for Americans. What is the result if these islands are acquired and held as colonies? The logic of the situation will be, acquire more Asiatic territory, and after that to reach out for still more. There is no reason for the acquisition of the Philippines which will not apply to the acquisition of other parts of Asia, each acquisition furnishing a reason why the part still beyond should be acquired.

This Will Lead to War.

"Under this policy our government will abandon its peaceful career and reach out to the ends of the earth for empire and power that we may with a strong arm dominate and rule over distant lands and peoples of every race, condition and color. This reaching out for empire will inevitably lead to wars, not such wars as the little trifling sacrifices through which we have just passed, but to the wars, with all their sacrifices. It means vast armies, composed in a large part of our young men, ready on a day's notice to cope in bloody conflict with the great military powers of the earth. England is especially eager that the United States shall seize the Philippines. Why? Is it because she is so anxious to witness the further expansion and aggrandizement of the power of the United States, or is it because she sees ahead of her a giant world's war over the partition of China, in which she wishes that the United States shall be compelled to take part and in which she will, and she hopes that they may be her ally?"

Mr. Bacon made an earnest argument against war.

"As war is the greatest curse of a nation," he said, "so is peace its most priceless possession. In this one respect we are the most blessed of any nation of the earth. Situated as we are and as powerful as we are, we need never engage in war unless we voluntarily seek it. When we cease to confine ourselves to our own hemisphere, when we undertake to meddle with the affairs of all the world, especially when in so doing we surrender the Monroe doctrine and consent to the intermeddling of European affairs, in the American hemisphere then, indeed, will this priceless immunity be gone forever. War seldom fails to claim its victims. At best, vacant and broken homes will be poor compensation in the glitter and splendor of a government powerful in the possession of a vast empire, paid for in the lives of its citizens and held at the price of ever-recurring wars."

Cost of Colonial Government.

Mr. Bacon discussed the question of the cost, civil and military, of keeping up a colonial government in the Philippines, that the vast expense must necessarily add largely to the taxes imposed on the people and that the war tax would have to be continued indefinitely, as it would be impossible to raise the increased amount through tariff duties.

The great difficulty and danger of transporting large bodies of people across the Pacific in the face of hostile fleets was also commented on by him.

He also urged the point that the Philippine islands so far from being an element of strength would, from their distance, necessarily be the weakest point if they became a part of the United States. That in case of war our enemy would strike us there just as we struck Spain there, because it was her weakest point.

He concluded by urging that the American people had enough to do in developing their own country, which exclusive of Alaska, was ample for a population of 300,000,000 and in developing our own resources there was enough to task the energies and inspire the hopes of our people for centuries to come.

TO CHANGE CONVICT SYSTEM.

GOVERNOR JONES, OF ARKANSAS, DENOUNCES PRESENT SYSTEM.

Declares It Has Become a Perfect System of Human Slavery and the Camps Living Hells.

Little Rock, Ark., January 18.—Governor Jones, in his message to the legislature today, recommends a change of the present method of punishing prisoners convicted of misdemeanors. Under the present system the county court can hire such prisoners to be worked anywhere in the state the contractors may wish, and in some cases the persons convicted in one county are hired out to work in a distant county, beyond the jurisdiction of the judges who sentence them. By this means the county judge cannot overlook the farm upon which the convict is working and cannot know whether the contract is being carried out in good faith or not.

While the law provides that "the convict shall be delivered to the contractor at such place as the contractor may designate, who shall keep and work such prisoners for the time they shall have been adjudged to be imprisoned and for such further time as will discharge all fines and costs for which he may be committed at the rate of 50 cents per day," this has been construed by certain contractors as authority for working such prisoners ten full hours each day at 50 cents per day and refusing to credit him with Sundays and days which he cannot work by reason of sickness or bad health or for any other cause, no matter how justifiable the convict may be for not working thereon.

"Under such construction of law," says the governor, "cases have been brought to my attention where a person fined $5 or $10 has been kept on such a farm for more than a year, and in some instances where a fine was $50 for carrying a weapon has been kept on the farm for more than two years, and in one instance for more than three years.

"In fact, it has become a perfect system of human slavery, and it one-tenth of the cruelties which have been reported to me have really been practiced, some of these county convict farms are real hells on earth. The whole system is wrong and should be abolished and something better substituted for the punishment of misdemeanors. The man who commits a felony and is committed to the penitentiary at hard labor does not receive one-half the penalty inflicted upon some poor, miserable, friendless and moneyless wretch who commits simple assault or breach of the peace or petit larceny.

"Surely the wisdom of the dawn of the twentieth century will devise some mode more consonant with humanity."

WHAT HOUSE DID YESTERDAY.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Had Right of Way.

Washington, January 18.—The committee on interstate and foreign commerce had the right of way in the house today and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance.

Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of $100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable was called up and a very spirited debate followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss, republican, of Michigan, who advocated the construction of a government cable.

No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment.

SENATORIAL FIGHT GROWING BITTER

Pennsylvania Legislature Is Still Unable To Reach an Agreement.

ANTI-QUAY CROWD CONFERS

Condemn Rulings of Lieutenant Governor Gobin and Pass Resolutions.

BOTH SIDES SEEM TO BE DETERMINED

Joint Ballot Shows Little Change and Outlook Remains About the Same.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 18.—The feeling between the candidates, their managers and their followers in the great battle for United States senator has been intensified by the rulings of Lieutenant Governor Gobin at today's assembly of the senate and house. Mr. Gobin refused to entertain an appeal from his decision excluding a series of rules regulating the proceedure of the conference and declaring the assembly adjourned when three-fourths of the senators and members voted otherwise.

The anti-Quay republicans and democrats were hurriedly called together after the conference adjourned, by Senator William Flinn, of Allegheny, republican, chairman of the anti-Quary organization in the general assembly.

A roll call showed 135 members and senators present. Of these, five republicans who voted for Senator Quay participated in the meeting and indicated their sympathy with the movement. A committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting which was held this evening in the hall of the representatives.

The hall of the house was crowded with legislators and politicians when the night meeting was called to order by Chairman Bliss. Mr. Flinn presented the report.

It recites the excluded rules and the right to prescribe such, declaring that the presiding officer's action violated all rules and precedents, and resolves that "as the joint assembly has the undoubted right to govern its own proceedure and to elect or change a presiding officer at pleasure, the same rules be offered at tomorrow's meeting of the joint assembly and their consideration demanded prior to any ballot for United States senator."

This report is signed by twelve senators and 120 representatives, four more than attended the day meeting.

In explaining the resolutions Mr. Flinn said there was no law or constitutional mandate that allows the lieutenant governor to preside at a joint assembly of the senate and house to elect a United States senator; it was simply a matter of courtesy. He read section 6, article 9, of the constitution to show that Mr. Gobin, who is a brigadier general in the volunteer army, has no right to preside at the conference.

The report was adopted, and copies were distributed among the senators and members for signatures.

The Joint Session.

The senate and house met in joint session at noon today to ballot for United States senator. Lieutenant Governor Gobin called the convention to order. Representative Dixon offered a resolution fixing the rules governing the joint assembly, but Mr. Gobin declared nothing was in order but comparing the journals of the senate and house yesterday's proceedings on the senatorship. After comparing the journals, Mr. Gobin announced that Mr. Quay was named for senator in the senate, but that there was no election in the house. The roll of the senate and house was called, 248 members responding.

The ballot was taken, resulting at follows: Quay, republican, 112; Jenks, democrat, 84; Dalzell, republican, 15; Stone, republican, 9; Stewart, republican, 6; Huff, republican, 5; Tubbs, republican, 4; Irvin, republican, 3; Charles F. Smith, republican 1; Brice, republican, 2; J. F. Downing, republican, 2; Crow, republican, 1; Alvin Markle, republican, 1.

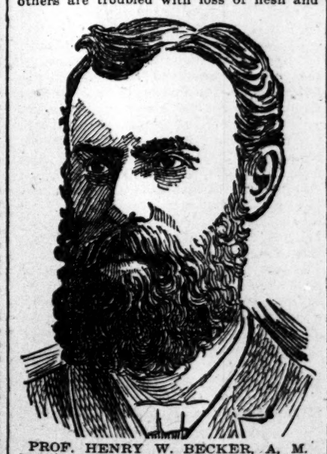
NervousDyspepsia

To Gain Flesh, To Sleep Well, To Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and



PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A. M.

appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

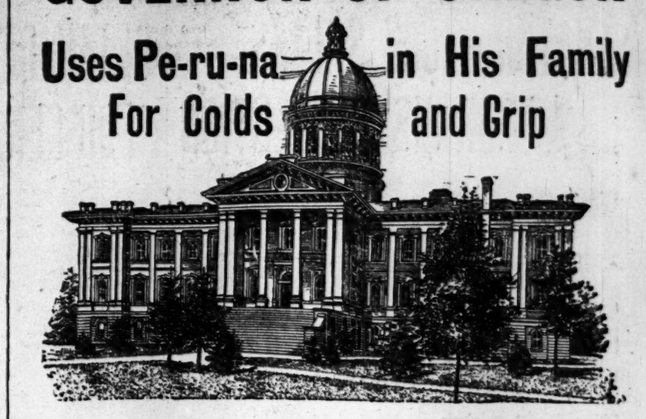
It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the well-known religious worker and writer of St. Louis, Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church, Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission, Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said 'Try Stuart's Tablets.' I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds and Grip



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter from the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Pe-ru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

State of Oregon, Executive Department, Salem, May 9, 1898.—The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Dear Sirs: I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments. Yours very truly, W. M. LORD.

It will be noticed that the governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

WANT THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Legislatures of Several States Adopt Resolutions to This Effect.

Concord, N. H., January 18.—Resolutions were adopted by the house today favoring a speedy ratification of the peace treaty by the United States senate.

SITUATION GROWS SERIOUS.

Governor Atkinson Refuses To Recognize the House Organization.

Charleston, W. Va., January 18.—The political situation has assumed a serious aspect by reason of the refusal of Governor Atkinson and the senate, which is republican, to formally recognize the house. Though the governor has been notified that the house is organized and ready for business, the governor has not transmitted his message, and there is no indication as to when he will do so.

The governor was asked this afternoon the reason for his course, but declined to talk.

The senate persisted in adjourning each day immediately after convening, and thus frustrated the efforts of the house committee to apprise it of the fact that the house is in session.

A republican leader in the house today made the remark that the house in a few days will be recognized.

The republicans will tomorrow night caucus for the senatorial nomination. Commissioner Scott and Governor Atkinson are the leading candidates, but it is impossible to predict who will be the nominee. The dark horses are numerous.

Deadlock in Montana.

Helena, Mont., January 18.—There is no change in the senatorial fight.

Still Voting in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., January 18.—The legislature met in joint session and took one ballot for United States senator. There was little change from the separate ballots taken yesterday.

No Change in Delaware.

Dover, Del., January 18.—There was no change in the United States senatorial situation tonight. No developments are looked for until two weeks at least.

Balloting in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., January 18.—The third ballot in the legislative caucus tonight for a United States senator to succeed Senator John L. Mitchell resulted as follows: Quarles, 48; Stephenson, 19; Babcock, 17; Cook, 17; Webb, 10. Necessary for election, 56. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Expect Deadlock in Denver.

Carson, Nev., January 18.—The senatorial situation is unchanged. The supporters of Newlands say that if he is not chosen Stewart cannot be, and a deadlock will follow.

United States Senators Elected.

Washington, January 18.—The following United States senators were formally declared elected at joint sessions of the legislatures of their respective states:

Connecticut, J. R. Hawley; Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge; Maine, Eugene Hale; Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge; Michigan, Julius C. Burrows; Minnesota, Cushman K. Davis; Missouri, Francis M. Cockrell; New York, Chauncey M. Depew.

WOOD BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

MILITARY COMMANDER OF SANTIAGO TELLS OF HIS WORK.

Washington, January 18.—General Leonard Wood, military commander of the department of Santiago, was before the senate committee on military affairs today. He gave a detailed account of his operations in the province and in the city of Santiago, and also in the islands. On the latter point he expressed the opinion that for some time the 7,500 men now in the province of Santiago should be continued, but that after a time 5,000 would be sufficient for the service.

He considered, however, that a military force would be necessary to the maintenance of order for some years and said it should be sufficient effectually and quickly to check any trouble before it could gain headway. This remark applied to the island as a whole and he thought as many as 50,000 troops should be stationed throughout Cuba.

Memphis and Vicksburg Boat Burned.

Memphis, Tenn., January 19.—The Memphis and Vicksburg packet liner Ouachita, Captain Bender, was destroyed by fire this (Thursday) morning, at the foot of Jefferson street, where she was tied up for the night at the Memphis wharf.

Pure Food and Drug Congress.

Washington, January 18.—The national pure food and drug congress, which is to continue for several days, met here today. The principal speaker was Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who assured the delegates of the entire sympathy of his department with the objects of the convention.

WILL SUPPORT COCKRELL.

KANSAS CITY TIMES WANTS HIM AS NOMINEE IN 1900.

Will Print an Editorial This Morning Telling Why He Should Be the Choice of Democracy.

Kansas City, Mo., January 18.—In a leading editorial tomorrow The Kansas City Times, which has been a stanch supporter of William Jennings Bryan, will urge the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the democratic presidential nomination in 1900. Senator Cockrell will be put forward as "an old-fashioned democrat who stood for what the Chicago platform contains long before that platform was promulgated; a democrat of experience in national affairs, whose record has stood the test of time, who knows the plain people and against whom the charge of demagogy has never been brought; who comes from the west and the south, but whose services for twenty-four years have been given to the whole people of the United States."

The Times will assert that Missouri's right to consideration at the hands of a democratic convention cannot be questioned, adding that "the sole objection which could have been urged against Cockrell, that he fought with the south, has been answered by the action of ex-confederate soldiers in the war of 1898."

In this connection The Times will state that when the democratic convention meets in 1900 the time will have come to ignore that old sectional feeling "which has forced the democratic party to nominate candidates whom it did not want," and that if sentiment is to play any part in the selection of a presidential candidate, it should be proclaimed "that the nation's best is the nation's choice, no matter what the uniform he wore thirty-five years ago."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HOWARD DEAD, BOOTHE DYING.

Fight Between Farmers Who Were Both Good Shots.

Montevallo, Ala., January 18.—(Special.)—Bennie Boothe and Newton Howard, two young farmers living near here, shot each other to death yesterday. Howard married a cousin of Boothe's and during a recent period of inebrity is said to have abused and cruelly treated his wife. She removed to Boothe's residence for protection. Howard loaded his gun and set out in search of her. Arriving at the Boothe house he was met at the gate by Bennie Boothe, who informed him that Mrs. Howard, his relative, was in his house, and he proposed to protect her. Howard raised his gun and fired. Boothe almost simultaneously emptied a load of slugs into Howard. Howard is dead; Boothe is dying. Both were popular and the tragedy has created a tremendous sensation in the county.

SAYS CARLISTS ARE READY.

Leading Chiefs Announce That They Only Wait for Signals.

London, January 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic says:

"One of the principal chiefs of the Carlists here informs me that everything is now ready for a rising in Spain; that Don Carlos is absolutely resolved to take the field, and that all are waiting for the signal."

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of The Leader, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days, against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first, but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall st.

How To Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago, when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous malady. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall st.

THEY MET IN MACON AND ORGANIZED

State Board of Entomologists Discuss Diseases of Fruit Trees.

ESPECIALLY SAN JOSE SCALE

Several Remedies Were Suggested by the Fruit Growers.

SCATTERED TROOPS TO BE REORGANIZED

Troops at Macon Will Be Transferred to the Second Corps—General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 18.—The state board of entomology met at noon today in the parlors of the Hotel Lanier with Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens in the chair. There were present the members of the board, Pope Brown, of Pulaski, and President Berckman, of Augusta, who, with the commissioner, make up the board.

A number of prominent fruit growers from the different parts of the state were also present. Among them are G. M. Ryals, of Savannah; Mr. Williams, of Tifton; Colonel John M. Stubbs, of Dublin; Colonel Dudley Hughes, of Damvillee; Colonel R. E. Park, of Holton; Mr. Howard, of Bibb, and others.

After reading the act under which the board was created, Commissioner Stevens welcomed the fruit growers who were present and invited them to take part in the discussion which might come before the board. The morning session was devoted mainly to the discussion of the diseases of the fruit trees, but no definite action was taken. The board adjourned at 1 o'clock for dinner and reassembled at 2 o'clock and took up discussion again. Several remedies were suggested, the fruit men saying that kerosene was the remedy for the San Jose scale. Nothing definite was decided upon this afternoon, further action being postponed until the next meeting, which will be held next month at Tifton. The only thing accomplished at this meeting was the permanent organization.

Second Army Corps.

The troops now encamped at Macon will soon be transferred from the First army corps to the Second, as it is intended by the government to reorganize the scattered troops. The headquarters of the Second army corps at present is at Augusta, and is under command of Major General Young. This does not mean, however, that the soldiers are to be moved from Macon, but will only be in command of General Young. The transfer is expected to take place at an early date.

The troops which are now here will also be put into one brigade. The Second Ohio, Third North Carolina and the Sixth Virginia regiments are under orders to be mustered out. It is expected that the brigade, which will be composed of the Seventh and Tenth immunes, will be under command of General McKee, as General Gordon notified the war department some time ago that he was ready to be mustered out at any tim when the government no longer needed his services.

The reorganization of the brigade will necessarily displace one of the generals, and as General Gordon has practically tendered his resignation, it is thought that he will be discharged.

Ray's Immunes to Return.

It is rumored on good authority that Ray's immunes, which were in camp here last summer and at present are scattered about in Cuba, will return to the United States at an early date. It is also very probable that they will be camped in Macon. The regiment has been in Cuba since last July, and it is the opinion of the war department that the men are entitled to a rest.

There are many Macon boys in the regiment, and it will be good news to their parents to learn that the men will soon be at home. It is not known whether or not they will be mustered out, but it is the opinion that they will serve out their two years' term of enlistment.

Big Railroad Project.

Macon men and Macon capital are interested in a new railroad that is to be built from Anderson, S. C., to Caribelle, Fla. It was not known until today that Macon men were interested in the deal, as they have been trying to keep the matter quiet. It leaked out today, however, and now the plans of the company are fully known. The road will pass through south Georgia and will touch at Augusta, Tifton, Thomasville and other prominent Georgia towns.

The Macon men interested in the project are T. J. Carling, G. A. Smith, O. A. Coleman and Howard Smith. English capitalists are also interested in the movement and if the road is carried through it will be one of the best systems in the country. It will greatly tend to build up south Georgia and will give the state an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The port of Caribelle is one of the best of the gulf coast and is the nearest to the Nicaragua canal, which is expected to be built soon. The mention of the movement today has caused a surprise in the city and the new road is now the topic of the hour.

Court Martial.

A general courtmartial has been ordered to assemble at Camp Fornance tomorrow and try such cases as may be brought before it. It is said that there are several serious cases to be tried and that it is very probable that some of the men will get long sentences. Following is a roster of the court: Colonel D. D. Gaillard, Third United States volunteer engineers; Major J. D. Leitner, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; Captain W. J. White, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; Captain J. G. Deming, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; First Lieutenant Joe Glooser, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; First Lieutenant Joseph Sohn, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; First Lieutenant A. N. Wilcox, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; First Lieutenant F. M. Barstow, Third United States volunteer engineers; First Lieutenant C. A. Minor, Third United States volunteer engineers; First Lieutenant J. E. Fain, Third United States volunteer engineers; First Lieutenant S. E. Crecelius, Third United States volunteer engineers; Second Lieutenant J. W. Smith, Second Ohio volunteer infantry; Second Lieutenant E. Bumgardner, Third United States volunteer engineers; First Lieutenant L. P. Butler, Third United States volunteer engineers, judge advocate.

Water Rates.

A special committee which was appointed by the chamber of commerce at a meeting some time last year will be held next week to investigate into the gas and water rates of the city. The committeemen say that the water and gas rates of Macon are exceedingly high in comparison with the rates of other cities and that they must be lowered if possible.

The chamber of commerce committee will meet with the committee on water and gas from the city council and will act on the matter. The committee appointed by the chamber of commerce is as follows: George A. Smith, chairman; S. S. Dunlap, C. B. Willingham, J. D. Stetson, Ben L. Jones and N. M Blosk.

The outcome of the meeting will be watched with interest

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. President Smith will make his report as to the trip to Washington in regard to securing an appropriation for the betterment of the Ocmulgee river. He will also advocate the policy suggested by The Macon News several days ago. The policy is to annex Vineville and all of the suburbs, thus making a Greater Macon. The plan has been very much talked of during the past few days and it very popular.

Illegal Registration Cases

The illegal registration cases were taken up before Judge Nottingham in the city court this morning. A large crowd of people were on hand to witness the trial. They were not near so interesting as it was expected, as the attorneys for the defendants, Dessau & Ellis, made a motion to quash the first case tried. The solicitor general argued against this, but as the evidence was very weak against the man, Judge Nottingham did as requested—quashed the indictment. This was done in nearly all of the cases, and it is very probable that it will be done in many more.

Hospital Benefit.

Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment which is to be given Friday night at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Macon hospital. The ladies have been working hard on the programme all of the week, and will have it completed tomorrow. In addition to the best local talent that can be secured, the Second Ohio Glee Club will be on hand and will sing. A number of tickets have been sold, and a large crowd is expected to be present.

Lee's Birthday.

The children of the public schools of Bibb county will be given a half holiday tomorrow, and fitting exercises will be held on all of the classes. Many of the teachers have arranged special programmes for the occasion, and the parents of the children will be invited.

A telegram was received in the city today stating that Judge T. J. Simmons, of the supreme court, who is at present at Clearwater, Fla., was very much improved and would be able to return to Atlanta in a few days.

TO WAIT TILL COMMENCEMENT.

Before a Successor to Dr. Calloway Is Appointed..

Oxford, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The chair of English in Emory college, now vacant, will be filled for the remainder of the term by some of the professors here, who will at the same time have their regular duties. No regular professor of English will be chosen until the trustees meet at commencement. This action has been decided upon because of the difficulty attendant upon the securing of a competent teacher in the middle of a term.

The college met in a body this afternoon after chapel and adopted the following resolutions bearing upon the recent death of Rev. Morgan Callaway, D.D.:

"Whereas, God in His wisdom on Monday, January 16, 1899, saw fit to call from among us our beloved and honored professor and vice president, Dr. Morgan Callaway; and,

"Whereas, by his death Emory college has lost a loyal supporter, the church a consecrated worker and the state a worthy and exemplary citizen, be it

"Resolved, That we, the students of Emory college, recognize the irreparable loss sustained by the decease of the Christian gentleman and that we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives.

"Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, the Emory Phoenix, the Wesleyan Advocate, The Atlanta Journal and The Constitution."

Few and Phi Gamma societies also met this afternoon in joint session, when they framed a petition to the heads of the Greek and Latin departments, complaining of the collateral reading imposed upon them in all classes and asking that it be remitted. This extra work is an addition to what has heretofore been the work of Emory students and in view of their unprecedented progress in their regular studies, they complain of being overtaxed. The members of the literary societies affirm that this excessive work has stifled their life, both in the fact that old members have lost interest, and new men offer as an excuse for not joining extra work in Latin and Greek. It is greatly hoped that this petition will accomplish results favorable to the students.

Lee Day at Greenesboro, Ga.

Greenesboro, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be appropriately observed in Greensboro. the schools giving holiday. Very interesting exercises, consisting of readings, music, recitations, etc., will be held at Thomas Stocks' institute, teachers and pupils joining with the Miles W. Lewis chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy to make the occasion one of much interest.

IMPLEMENT MEN IN SESSION.

Gathering Is Largest in the History of That Trade.

Kansas City, Mo., January 18.—The largest gathering of retail implement men in the history of that trade met today at the opening session of the annual convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association.

Nearly 1,000 delegates from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Missouri were present.

MICHIGAN MEN TO HAVE A REVIEW

Feature in the Celebration of Lee's Birthday in Savannah.

LADIES WILL GIVE A DINNER

To the Soldiers from the Wolverine State Today.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS SOON LEAVE FOR CUBA

Hon. J. J. McDonough Surprised at Action of Mr. duBignon in Presiding Over Meyer Meeting.

Savannah, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Savannah will witness tomorrow a most remarkable feature in the way of the celebration of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee. It will be a parade and review of a regiment from the far north—the Thirty-first Michigan, under Colonel Cornelius Gardener. This regiment is the one between which and the First Georgia such strong ties of friendship existed at Chickamauga and Knoxville. The Michigan men will be tendered a dinner by ladies, representing the three companies of the First Georgia that went from here, and immediately afterwards they will parade the streets of the city and wind up with a review in the park extension. The celebration of Lee's birthday by northern troops will be somewhat of a novel feature. The Michigan regiment will leave for Cuba about the first of the week.

McDonough and duBignon.

Upon his return to Savannah today, Hon. J. J. McDonough, Liberal Club candidate for mayor, expressed great surprise that the Meyers mass meeting last night was presided over by Hon. F. G. duBignon. He called attention to the fact that in Atlanta during the session of the legislature, Mr. duBignon had told him he would take no active part in the local fight, and would like to see him again in the mayor's chair. Mr. duBignon, when seen about the matter, denied that he had made an unqualified statement to Mr. McDonough. What he did say, he said, was that he would support Mr. McDonough if he would simply repeal the commission of public works bill and let the other commissioners stand. Mr. McDonough, however, had repealing laws passed for all the commissioners. Mr. McDonough expressed surprise at others who figured in the Meyers meeting, who, he said, had proffered him their support. He declares, however, that opposition will not materially affect his race.

Not Subject to Customs Duties.

In the case of the United States vs. one lot of jewelry in the United States court this morning, Judge Speer decided that the diamond rings involved were personal property and not subject to the customs duties claimed by the plaintiff. The other goods, he said, were dutiable, but ordered them all turned over to the claimant, a Miss Burke, who now resides in Central America. The value of the jewelry was about $1,000.

The Third Kentucky regiment arrived over the Central railway in two sections at 8 o'clock this morning. The regiment left Columbus yesterday afternoon, and the trip through was made without incident. Immediately upon the arrival of the regiment the work of loading on the transport Minnewaska was begun. The men worked hard putting their baggage on the transport, and they will get away tomorrow morning early.

Identified the Body.

Mrs. William H. Johnson, of Waltham, Mass., arrived here this morning and positively identified the body of the young man who went under the name of M. E. Black as her son, C. H. Johnson, who left his home last August and had not since been heard from until the suicide here. The body has been embalmed and will be taken to his former home for interment tomorrow.

To prevent malaria, pneumonia, fevers, catarrh and rheumatism keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best medicine money can buy. Accept no substitute; take Hood's.

DR. HARDY WAS ACQUITTED.

Another Murder Trial in Troup Superior Court.

LaGrange, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Troup superior court continues with unabated progress, and from present prospects will go on next week.

Today at 11 o'clock the grand jury, which had been in session all last week, made their general presentments. Among them was a protest that the cases of A. A. Mooty and J. E. Ware versus the Atlanta and West Point railroad should have been brought in this county for injuries received in Alabama, thus adding to the load of the already overburdened taxpayers.

Dr. J. C. Hardy, who killed a negro in the lower part of the county in 1897, was today acquitted by the jury.

The third murder case for this term is now being tried. Earnest Ansburry, who killed Archie Tignor a few weeks ago near Mountsville, is now being tried. A feature that rarely happens in the trial of cases, was a deaf and dumb witness whose testimony had to be given in through an interpreter. The witness was a negro, as was also his interpreter. Many signs and motions were made by them, and all the while the audience looked on and listened with bated breath. Ansburry is represented by R. J. Guinn and D. J. Gaffney.

ROME BOY DIES IN SANTIAGO.

Robert Clemmons Dies While in Army. Another Rome Soldier Sick.

Rome, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Information in a private letter from Santiago announces the death of Robert Clemmons, a Rome boy, in Ray's regiment, on January 3d. This is the first death to occur among Romans in Cuba.

Carlton McCleary, the fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. Charles McCleary, of Rome, is now in the Josiah Simpson hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., having arrived there from Santiago several days ago aboard the Relief. This lad was fired with the desire to enter the army, but his parents objected. He ran away and went to Macon, where he attached himself with Ray's regiment as a bugler. He became a great favorite with Colonel Ray, and was carried to Washington and other places as his aid. Carl finally beat down parental objections to his soldier career and embarked with Ray for Santiago. The boy wrote letters home, some of which were published in local papers. These papers reached his superior officers and almost secured improsonment for the lad. He was ill much of the time, and his parents had Congressman Maddox to apply for a discharge for the boy. After months of tedious delay, it was at last secured. Carl will be home in a few days.

WAS WALKING ON THE TRACK.

Man Killed by a Train Near Augusta. The Strike Situation.

Augusta, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—An ur-identified white man was killed this afternoon by the incoming Southern train about three miles from Augusta. The engineer says that he saw the man walking up the track toward Augusta, and blew his whistle. He supposed, of course, that the man would step aside, but he did not, and when he tried to put on brakes and stop the train he was too close to the man to do so successfully. The engine was all spattered with blood and brains when it reached town.

A young man named John Pugh had gone over to Langtry today, and it is reported that he was seen leaving Bath on his way home. He has not reached his home tonight, and it is greatly feared that the dead man is Pugh, but this is not known. He is an uncle of John T. Pugh, who is at the head of the strike in Augusta.

There were two incidents connected with the strike today that have deeply aroused the feelings of strikers. One was the importation of operatives from Atlanta, Macon and Cordele. The mill men say they got in eighty hands today, and that fifty-odd more will arrive tomorrow. The operatives claim that only forty-odd have arrived. Whatever the correct number may be, the fact that new hands are coming in to take their places shows the strikers that the mill men are in earnest about employing others, and that others are available.

The other incident was the death of Mrs. Emma Jordan, a striker from the Sibley mill. She was served with notice a few days ago that she must vacate her house, and she was preparing to move this afternoon. Her dead body was found in her woodshed, and the coroner's verdict was death from paralysis of the heart.

The leader of the strike will publish a communication tomorrow calling upon the mill presidents to stop their work of eviction, and charging them with responsibility for this death. On the other hand, the reply is that if the operatives had gone on with their work, and not created all this strike excitement, Mrs. Jordan would probably be alive and well.

Mr. Abram Levy, son of the late Colonel I. S. Levy, now at the head of the large business which his father conducted, married Fannie Koppe tonight at the residence of Mr. David Slusky. Rabbi Elkin performed the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Levy left for Florida on a bridal trip after the wedding supper.

STEAMBOATS AT HAWKINSVILLE

River Business Is Very Good—Three Boats at Wharf.

Hawkinsville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Who said that the Ocmulgee river was not navigable up to this place? Last Monday there were three steamboats at the wharf here at one time, and it is no uncommon sight to see two boats here at once. The City of Hawkinsville leaves here for Brunswick today with 400 bales of cotton on board besides a nice lot of other freight and several passengers for Abbeville and other places down the river. This boat carries a nice lot of cotton from here every trip, and the owners are so well satisfied with it that they intend to build another one to take the same run in the near future. The Little William left Monday morning with a heavy cargo, and has a full load every trip. Our people are very anxious for the appropriation for this river to pass, as they feel that it is needed very much; but, appropriation or no appropriation, we have two nice, profitable boat lines.

OBJECT TO THE TAX INCREASE.

Resolutions Passed by Business Men of Americus.

Americus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The levying of increased special taxes by city council upon nearly every line of business in Americus has called forth an earnest and vigorous protest of merchants and business men, and a large mass meeting of citizens was held last night for the purpose of discussing the situation and suggesting measures for relief. Resolutions were adopted protesting against this special taxation, urging that the ad valorem tax levied should be sufficient for defraying the city's expenses and urging the advisability of reducing the expenses of government, if deemed necessary, to meet the exigencies of the situation. The resolutions will be presented to council and another meeting of citizens called to hear the result.

Loganville's Newspaper.

Loganville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—A stock company, composed of the leading citizens of this town, is being organized to publish a weekly newspaper here for the purpose of advertising the surrounding community, and bringing its advantages before the public. Homer C. George will be editor of the sheet. He is an experienced newspaper reporter, and has just returned from a recent visit to Southern Pines N. C.

Annual Meetings.

Barnesville, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Yesterday the stockholders of the Barnesville Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting. After passing over general business, the following board of directors was elected: Messrs. J. J. Rogers, J. L. Fogg, J. L. Wennedy, J. F. Taylor, J. W. Hanson, F. M. Stafford, H. P. Powell.

Immediately after the stockholders adjourned the directors met and re-elected the old officers as follows: Colonel J. J. Rogers, president; Dr. J. L. Fogg, vice president; J. W. Hanson, secretary and treasurer.

The stockholders of the Georgia Underwear Mills held their annual meeting Wednesday evening last week at their office. This is the oldest underwear mill in Barnesville, and it has had a large business from the beginning. Since it was reorganized a couple of years ago, it has had a very successful career, and its business has been immense.

Spanish Troops Return.

Barcelona, January 18.—The French steamer Cachemiro arrived today from the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are 300 sick and there were forty-four deaths during the voyage.

COMMON SENSE CURE.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Permanently by Curing the Cause.

Remarkable Remedy Which Is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur from no apparent cause and loss of blood causes death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The course is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley, 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from Piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years, and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is one dollar per package and it is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

WOMEN DISCUSS SOLDIERS' GRAVES

Some Favor President's Suggestion, Others Oppose It.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Meet in Athens and Have Interesting Talks.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO BE FORMED IN ATHENS

It Is Thought Over a Hundred Ladies Will Become Members—Lee's Birthday To Be Celebrated in Athens.

Athens, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The Athens chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at the villa and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss Mildred Rutherford; vice presidents, Mrs. A. L. Hull, Mrs. A. S. Erwin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Billups Phinizy; recording secretary, Miss Bennie Brumby; treasurer, Miss Susie Gardine; historian, Miss Sallie Billups.

Quite an animated discussion took place over the proposition to commend the movement to have the Unted States government take care of the graves of the confederate dead. Several favored it and others opposed it. Action on this question was postponed until the next meeting of the chapter. Preparations for entertaining the state convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be started at once, and by October the Athens ladies will be ready to entertain their guests most royally.

The Athens Woman's Club.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb and Miss Rosa Woodbury, as temporary chairmen, are now engaged in the work of organizing an Athens Woman's Club. One hundred ladies will join, and it will be divided into five sections—music, library, philanthropy, current topics and letters and arts. It will be organized this week, and as soon as it is organized Mrs. W. B. Lowe, of Atlanta, the president of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, will be invited to visit Athens and deliver a lecture to the club. The ladies here are quite enthusiastic in the work and the Athens Woman's Club will be a decided success.

General Lee's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be appropriately observed here tomorrow. The veterans of Cobb-Delony camp will hold an enthusiastic meeting tomorrow morning, after which they will adjourn to the college chapel to hear the six young men deliver addresses on the south in the contest for the Clyde Shropshire medal.

Dr. Riley's Book Is Out.

The American Baptist Publication Society has just issued the "History of the Baptists of the South," by Dr. B. F. Riley, professor of English in the University of Georgia. This book contains over 400 pages and the data is invaluable from a historical standpoint. Dr. Riley has received numerous compliments upon his book and it is sure to be well received throughout the country, not only by the Baptist denomination, but by other religious denominations.

Colonel Kreps in Command.

Since the resignation of General William C. Oates, who has been in command of the brigade at Camp Haskell, the command has been in the hands of Colonel William I. Kreps, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment. The mustering out officers are proceeding rapidly and the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Third New Jersey regiments will leave here about January 21st.

Major Mercer has left for Havana, where he will act as chief commissary on General Ludlow's staff.

Captain Cavanaugh leaves in a few days for his home in Washington state, where he will engage in private business.

A big review of the ten regiments at Camp Haskell will take place just before their arms are turned in.

University Boys Will Celebrate.

General Lee's birthday will be celebrated by the members of the university of Georgia a most happy and appropriate manner tomorrow.

The day will be a holiday, no regular exercises whatever being held in any department.

Oratorical exercises, however, will be held in the chapel at 10 o'clock and these promise to be unusually interesting on account of the prominence and ability of the young men who will contest for the Clyde Shropshire medal which will be awarded to the man making the best speech on some southern subject.

The programme is as follows:

Milton M. Hirsch, of Atlanta, "The South—Past Memories and Triumphs of Today."

John B. Gordon Jones, of Carrollton, "He roes of the Lost Cause."

John L. Tison, of South Carolina, "Heroes of the South."

Robert J. Travis, of Covington, "The Southern Cavalier."

Emory Weddington, "The Southern Cavalier."

W. L. Wooten, of Atlanta, "Our Duty to the Lost Cause."

The University orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

The Demosthenian Society is represented on the above programme by Messrs. J. L. Tison, C. E. Weddington and W. L. Wooten, while the Phi Kappa's reputation is held by the other three speakers.

Newsy Notes.

The city of Athens has had the old double-barreled cannon of the Mitchell Thunderbolts mounted in the park in front of city headquarters. This is the only double-barreled cannon in the world and was invented by Mr. John Gilleland, of this city, in 1862.

Within the next week an election will be called for the issuance of $100,000 of Athens bonds, to secure money with which to pave all the business streets of the city. The success of the bond issue is assured.

Sergeant Becker, of the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, who shot and killed Private Kelly while in camp here, has been tried by courtmartial in Cuba and sentenced to serve six years in the penitentiary.

This evening at 8 o'clock occurred the marriage of Miss Gussie Marks, of this city, to Mr. Jack Rosenbaum, of New York. Rabbi Rubenstein officiating.

BURR HAS LEFT COLUMBUS.

But Before Leaving He Swindled Several Citizens.

Columbus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—A few weeks ago there came to Columbus with the brigade of troops sent here a young man who stated that he was a correspondent for a number of northern papers. He was Claude S. Burr, a young newspaper man of Anderson, Ind., whose family is prominent in that state and whose brother is captain of company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment, which has been stationed here, and who is still in this city. Burr stated that he represented The Cincinnati Enquirer, being their army correspondent. He rented rooms at the Rankin house and soon became a well known figure about town. He became involved in some decidedly discreditable financial transactions.

A day or two ago he called at the Third National bank, exhibited a telegram signed by a Kentucky paper instructing him to draw upon them, and asked the bank to cash a draft upon them for the amount named, $40. The draft was indorsed by a prominent club man about town and it was paid. Today the draft came back protested, and with it a statement that the telegram was bogus.

After Big Tobacco Plant.

Cincinnati, January 18.—John D. Cobb, first vice president of the American Tobacco Company, is here making a bid for the purchase of the Luhrman & Milburn Polar Bear tobacco plant. It is said that the price asked is $3,000,000.

Farlinger's Cocoa and Chocolate Department

Huyler's Cocoa	25c	½-pound pkgs	25c
Stollwerck's Cocoa	25c	Van Houten's Chocolate, drops in tins	15c
Epps' Cocoa	25c	Van Houten's Chocolate, croquettes in tins	15c
Van Houten's Cocoa	25c	Van Houten's Sweet Chocolate, per cake, at 2½ to	15c
Baker's Cocoa	25c	Barker's Hasty Lunch, one-pound cans	35c
Blooker's Cocoa	25c	Phoscoko Nerve Food, per can	40c
Menier Chockolate	30c		
Huyler's Chocolate, ½-pound pkgs	25c		
Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate,			

A. W. FARLINGER,

Grocery 321-323 Peachtree St. N. B.—Mail orders, special attention.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS .... TO ....

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. and Western & Atlantic Railroad

have established Double Daily through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car service, Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta to St. Louis.

DIXIE FLYER The excellent service via the Dixie Flyer Route from Jacksonville and Atlanta to the Northwest makes it the most popular route between the Southeast and Northwest.

SCHEDULES

Leave Jacksonville 8:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m.

Leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Close connections made at Nashville with through Pullman Sleeping Cars for Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago. For further information write to

H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager.

C. E. HARMAN, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

French---Spanish---German

And Other Languages Taught Conversationally, Grammatically, Quickly, at the

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 211 PEACHTREE ST.

Rates, $5.00 a Month. A Lesson daily. Telephone 3045. Translation made from and into Foreign Languages.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO



JACKSON, NELSON & CO.

Horseshoeing and Clipping. Telephone —176—

39 Ivy Street, Next Door to Herren, Wallace & Co.'s Stable

We Do the Best Work at Reasonable Prices.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

HE WAS UNDER THE BED.

Professor Barry Behan Locked Up. Was Taken for a Burglar—What He Says About It.

Last night Professor Barry Behan, chiropodist, was arrested and locked up at the police barracks because he had been found under a bed in a room at the Washington hotel. The finding of the professor in this undignified position would not have been considered unlawful if another man who claimed the room had not taken him for a burglar and called in the police.

Patrolmen Jim and Sam Shepard went to the room, and seeing the professor's feet sticking out, dragged hi mfrom his hiding place.

Professor Behan exclaimed excitedly that it was all a mistake, and that he was merely hiding under his own bed. His protestations of innocence were not heeded, and he spent the rest of the night in a cell.

The professor, when asked about his episode at the hotel, handed the reporter a card with his name, making the announcement that he could treat all ailments of the feet, and that he was a "specialist on ingrowing nails." Then he explained that he had merely crawled under the bed because he heard voices in the hall of the hotel and he thought some of the boys were coming to play a prank on him.

It is believed he might have gone into the wrong room. The prosecutor, however, thinks the professor was under the bed for some dishonest purpose. The charge against the foot doctor is "idling and loitering." He will be tried in the police court this afternoon.

Van Stavoren-Kaphan.

Mr. Ludo Van Stavoren and Miss Adeline Kaphan were married last evening, Rev. Walker Lewis officiating. Only a few intimate friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony.

Meeting of Universalists.

The annual series of meetings to be conducted by the Universalist church began last night at the hall at 72½ North Broad street. The speaker was Rev. Q. H. Shinn, D. D., of Massachusetts. The hall was well filled and close attention was given the speaker during his discourse.

Children deprived of fats and mineral foods have weak bones, flabby flesh and thin watery blood.

The milk of nursing mothers, enfeebled by chronic diseases, or long continued nursing, produces the same results.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil partly digested and with the hypophosphites, forms a fat food which acts on the infant through the mother's milk, giving rich blood, strong nerves and sound flesh and bones to both.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DEATH OF MRS. M. E. COLLINS.

Expired at the Residence of Mr. B. F. Longley, Jr.

Mrs. M. E. Collins, a lady well known in Atlanta, died last night at 9:45 o'clock, after a long illness, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Longley, Jr., 75 Houston street. She had reached the age of seventy years and during the last thirty years of her life was a resident of this city.

Arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been completed and will be announced later.

DEATH OF MR. I. P. HARRIS.

He Expired Last Night After Three Weeks' Illness.

Mr. I. P. Harris, a gentleman well known in Atlanta, died last night at 11:40 o'clock in Ormewood park. Mr. Harris had reached the age of fifty-four years and had resided the greater portion of his life in or near this city.

He had many friends to whom the announcement of his death will occasion much regret. His death resulted from organic troubles. He is survived by his wife, his son, Evan Harris; his daughters, Mrs. J. P. Erwin, of West Point, and Miss Jannie Harris and Miss Bessie Harris, of Atlanta.

Funeral services will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence, members of the Confederate Veterans' Association acting as pallbearers, and the interment will take place in Oakland cemetery.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, tinting and painting, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Sunset Limited.

World's finest train service; 58 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco.

Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday.

Quickest time, best service to Texas.

Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman and Denison.

For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Pictures in Little.

Miniature oil portraits, 4x4, $40. Miniature oil portraits, 8x10, $50. Misses Jeter & Tupper, Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

A Christmas Gift

For Housekeepers—Dixie Cook Book, containing over 1,250 pages of tested recipes and hints on good housekeeping; $2.75 postpaid. John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.

"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Are You Dyspeptic?

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of *Brent Good*

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $5.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 182 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—F. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Rankston, Manager, 362 Second street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 250 Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., January 19, 1899.

The Democratic Attitude.

The Constitution freely confesses that it neither understands nor appreciates the attitude of those democrats in the senate who are opposed to the ratification of the treaty. We can understand and sympathize with their opposition to the plan to erect the Philippines into a vassal colony; we can sympathize most heartily with their opposition to anything that looks like conquest, such a policy being foreign to our history; but we cannot see what is to be gained by a blind opposition to the treaty. That document settles nothing but the war itself. Ratified, it eliminates Spain, and places the whole question of expansion before the people on its merits.

The treaty, we say, represents no principle so far as its ratification is concerned. It merely puts an end to the war, and leaves congress and the people free to consider and settle the various questions which arise under it. To vote for the ratification of the treaty is not to indorse the policy of expansion or to assent to a proposition to erect a vassal colony in the Philippines. It is simply to indorse the purpose to destroy Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago.

As there is no principle involved in the ratification of the treaty, that document merely putting an end to Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and in the Philippines, we do not see what the democrats are to gain by opposing it. In the first place, it is not good politics. It would be quite otherwise if the defeat of the treaty tended to establish any principle. As matters stand, the only meaning to be extracted from opposition to the treaty is the fact that those who oppose it resent the result of the war which has deprived Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Constitution had expected the Spanish party among the republicans, led by Senator Hale, who was for years Spain's advisor—The Constitution had expected this party to oppose ratification of the treaty. Its members could not do otherwise and retain their consistency. They were opposed to the war from the first, and sought by every means in their power to prevent a declaration which they knew would result disastrously to Spain. On the other hand, the democrats were keen for the war; they made loud demands in favor of it, and made it a part of their party policy. Consequently, when some of them now, without any sound reason—and none has been advanced so far as we are aware—set their faces against the treaty of peace, negotiated with the object of depriving Spain of the right to govern Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they do not, to say the least, cut a very pretty figure.

We had hoped that opposition to the treaty would be confined to the Spanish party in congress, and to those disgruntled republicans who opposed Cuban independence from the beginning. We had hoped that, if there was to be any display of a desire to continue Spanish rule where it has found so many victims, democrats would not form a part of the spectacle. We had hoped that, with the renascence of genuine democracy in 1896, the party would resume its historic position as the guardian of republican institutions and as the promoter of patriotism.

The war was fought by both parties. The democrats were a unit in promoting the objects of the administration when war was its avowed object; and they should be a unit now in ratifying the treaty, which eliminates Spain, and which, when once ratified, leaves all the questions growing out of the war to be settled by the people. The ratification of the treaty does not mean the retention of the Philippines; it does not even mean the holding of Porto Rico as a vassal colony. Ratification simply clears the decks, as it were, removes all confusing issues, and leaves the people and congress face to face with the naked issue: "Do you desire to hold vassal colonies? Do you propose to establish a government without the consent of the government? Is it your purpose to make a conquest of people who have been and are now engaged in a struggle for a free and independent government?"

These questions can be settled much more rationally and more satisfactorily by ratifying the treaty than by defeating it, and those democrats who oppose annexation and those who believe with them will be in a much stronger position to assert and defend their traditional policy. More than that, the treaty cannot be defeated. Its opponents can only place themselves in an undesirable position by opposing it. If those who favor ratification find that the present senate is opposed to it, they will simply postpone consideration until the new senate can be called in extraordinary session after March 4th. As that body is two-thirds republican, there will be no difficulty in securing a ratification of the treaty.

We think that those, who by their position may be assumed represent the democratic party in any capacity, owe it to themselves and to the masses of the people who are democrats, to take no position which is not clearly warranted by a fair interpretation of the principles of the organization. There is no need to nibble at the bait in the republican trap. The ratification of the treaty does not mean expansion, does not mean vassal colonies, does not mean the retention of the Philippines. It simply means a clearing away of the confusing questions attendant on active war, and places the democratic party in a position where it can reasonably and patriotically insist on giving to the Filipinos the same rights and privileges of self-government which we are pledged to give to the Cubans.

The democrat who, to further his own views or personal opinions, seeks to place his party in a false position takes a fearful responsibility on himself.

The Consolidated's Transfers.

The decision of the board of directors of the Consolidated yesterday to grant transfers is one that will meet with universal approval.

In the resolution referring to the granting of transfers, it is stated that the system will be given a test of six months. It is added that the co-operation of the public is requested, and that with the co-operation of its patrons the Consolidated believes transfers can be made a success and therefore a permanency.

The management of the Consolidated states it cannot undertake an immediate granting of transfers, as there are certain ordinances by way of protection to be passed. For instance, in cities where transfers are given the misuse of transfers is followed by a penalty if detected. The details of the plan are yet to be worked out, but the fact that stands out prominently and potentially is that transfers will be given, and that within two or three months.

The action of the board of directors is one upon which the company is to be congratulated. President Woodruff, who has always insisted that at a time when transfers were feasible they would be granted, believes that the time has come and is heartily in accord with the proposition to test transfers. And it may be added that in his new policy he will receive the thanks, as well as the honest co-operation, of the riding public.

While transfers are to be put on with a view of experimenting, The Constitution believes that with the fair trial the Consolidated will give, the transfer system cannot prove otherwise than successful, therefore expedient and permanent.

Robert E. Lee.

Today Atlanta will fittingly celebrate the birthday of Robert E. Lee.

As the scenes with which is linked the name of the great warrior of the confederacy recede into the past, the fame of General Lee grows more romantic and takes on those knightly attributes which are the sum of human chivalry. Tried by fire and adversity, he passed through a long life without a stain upon his character or the disclosure of a weakness in his nature, but ever conservative, wise and slow, he was the faithful counselor, the successful executor and the trusted commander of an army of heroes, whose deeds have passed into defeat only to be apotheosized by the generations to come after.

General Lee took part in none of the wranglings or machinations which brought war upon his country. When that war became a fact, he quietly took his place of duty under the banners of his native state, subsequently becoming the commander-in-chief of the entire confederate forces. How he observed this great trust is best attested by the fact that amid the criminations and recriminations which broke out between prominent officers of government, there was one name which was ever beyond criticism and free from reproach—that of Robert Edward Lee. The war ended, with no hope of its resumption or of the resurrection of the cause which brought it around, this incomparable leader cultivated no prejudice and left no legacy of hate by which those who followed him might have been goaded into suicidal acts. On the contrary, he took his place as one among the citizenry of this great country, and went to work as an educator of youth, an humble task, but yet a noble one, and by his example of a dignified acceptance of the situation, pointed the way to a greater triumph by taking up that industrial war which would develop our country and make of it the most prosperous section of the union.

The name of Lee will still brighten with the years!

The Proposed Franco-German Alliance.

No greater surprise could be given the political world than an alliance between France and Germany.

Such an occurrence, however, would be a natural outcome of conditions which have existed for centuries. In the great revival of modern governments, the seat of power shifted between the peoples who now inhabit both Germany and France. Since the two sections have drifted apart into opposing empires, the rivalry and jealousy which has existed has been between rulers rather than between peoples. While the French kingdom entered upon a process of consolidation, the German tribes became divided, and authority was split up between innumerable kingdoms and duchies. England was the enemy of France as well as of Germany, having a hand in the dismemberment of the latter country through political intrigue, and at the same time making negative the power of of the consolidated French kingdom. When, in 1815, Germany was still doomed to division, the French kingdom was humbled by being made a mere tributary to the government of England. Her Bourbon princes were but the veriest slaves to the English will. Then again, when the third Napoleon came into power he thought it advisable to court an English alliance, with a view of making his throne permanent. Out of her division Germany secured the fruition of her dream of unity, at the same time destroying Bonapartism in France. For once the two countries were freed from the shackles of English diplomacy, and though the bloody war which had raged between them left scars which it was supposed would but lead to another battle for supremacy, the unexpected has happened, and the two peoples, who have thus tested each other's mettle, have become friends.

This has enabled them to see that they have a common interest in the affairs of the world, and that they have been the victims of English diplomacy which played loose and fast, first with the one and then with the other. The proposed alliance would be more effective than any other which has ever existed between European nations. Both nations have inventive genius, internal material and intellectual capabilities, and together they would almost defy the rest of Europe. The natural tendency of Russia would be to become the third party to such an alliance, her ambition being to secure Turkey, which is protected in its independence by Great Britain

It is evident amid all the speculation which exists, that there are changes brewing in the direction of European affairs, such as makes plain the secret reasons of England's new-found admiration for America and Americans.

Our Real Interest in Cuba.

The news of the thorough disinfection of the city of Havana, which is now under way, presents to us the real interest which our country had in the island of Cuba.

The devastating yellow fever epidemics which appear occasionally in our port cities have extended their destruction far beyond their location, and do quite as much damage to business interests five and six hundred miles away as they do in the spots wherein they are confined. As long as Cuba, which was the pesthole for all these diseases, was under Spanish control, it was useless to look for improvement. Without any knowledge of sanitary cleanliness, it was not to be expected that Spanish officers would spend time and money in removing causes for disease to which it was their pride to become immune. The conditions, as a consequence, grew worse with every year, and our country was helpless in the matter of reform.

Now that we have possession of the island of Cuba, it behooves us to see to it that the causes of epidemic are removed, and whenever the time comes to turn the island over to a local government, sufficient provision should be made to enforce the observance of sanitary measures. The matter is one which is vital to us, and which should not be side-tracked from any false sense of respect to Cuban autonomy or independence.

Let the island be independent, if need be, in all things save the one privilege of being filthy. At that point we should draw the line and compel the inhabitants of that country to observe the decencies of civilized life.

Meat Famine in South Africa.

It may be interesting to such cotton planters as intend to rely during the coming year upon the west to have the assurance that the prices of meats will rule high.

In addition to the normal demands upon the packing houses of Chicago and Kansas City, there will be a meat famine to meet in south Africa, the effect of which must be a stiffening in the prices heretofore paid.

Official reports from south Africa show that during the year ended May 31, 1898, the loss of cattle from rinderpest in Cape Colony was 410,000 head; drought, 40,800. In Bechuanaland, a dependency of this colony, in the two years from September, 1896, to April, 1898, the loss was 174,614. Adding the territories, a total of 1,400,000 were lost. As to sheep, in the period from May, 1897, to May, 1898, the total loss in Cape Colony was: From drought, 873,000; lack of food, 426,500; wild animals and theft, 142,000; total, 1,895,000. Adding those lost in the dependencies of this colony, the loss came to nearly 2,086,000. The report goes on to say:

In many districts the drought has become graver since the returns in May, 1898. The number of Merino sheep had decreased from 8,900,000 in 1894 to 7,187,000 in 1898. Cape sheep had been reduced from 1,700,000 to 1,300,000. Goats are being slaughtered, owing to the scarcity of food, and (with the exception of Angora goats, which increased by 350,000 in the four years) the reduction in goats in this period was from 1,800,000 to 1,637,000. Last year alone, from drought and exposure, the loss was 124,000 in the colony proper.

All over the country farmers are selling their breeding stock for slaughter, and so depleted of meat stock has the land become, and so high are the prices, that the sale of this breeding stock threatens to bring about a meat famine.

These figures should emphasize the necessity of raising home supplies, so that the enhanced prices of meats should be kept at home. But those who will not profit by warning must pay their money for the experience.

The war department seems to be the biggest and hottest spot in the country. Day in and day out the thermometer is up to the sizzling point.

Nobody seems to know what the ratification of the treaty has to do with the Philippine question.

There are times when even Secretary Alger has to leave the tropical clime of the war department to cool off.

A cable dispatch says that "Spain has suspicions." Well, why not? It is about all she has left.

Mr. H. L. Merrick, of the editorial staff of The Washington Post, is visiting Atlanta. Mr. Merrick is well known as the brightest editorial paragrapher in America. In Ohio, his native state, he is best known as the discoverer of Mark Hanna.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Comic Valentine Man.

(The comic valentine man is working night and day now.—Exchange.

Where is the home of the Valentine Man?
That's what we're wanting to know!
The fellow who vexes
And sorely perplexes
All suffering mortals below?
Does he dwell near the sky and the snow,
In an attic they built long ago?
Is he down in a basement
With barred and barned casement?
Oh, that's what we're wanting to know!

Where is the home of the Valentine Man?
For many a grudge do we owe!
And for one that would praise him
A dozen would "haze" him
And consign him to regions below!
He's as busy today as a bee,
Making trouble for you and for me!
Or single, or double,
He's making us trouble,—
Oh, where can his dwelling-place be?

They say that the Valentine Man—
Who cares not for peasant or prince,
By a fair maid was slighted—
His life, it was blighted,
And that he's been mad ever since!
So, within an impassable wall,
He takes his revenge on us all,
Though the devil may take him,
We never forsake him;—
Here's a health to his honey and gall!

* * * * *

From the Billville Neighborhood.

The country is united at last. Billville has just been j'ined to sixteen acres of outlyin' territory.

Our farmers will raise everything at home this year—except the mortgages.

A drummer passed through town yesterday with three silver dollars. The dollar looks the same as ever—it has an eagle on one side and a lady with no hat on, on the other. The drummer escaped.

The election for mayor passed off quietly, but there was some little trouble the next day, when the new mayor fined everybody that voted against him ten dollars and costs.

* * * * *

As You Like It.

Ef a feller feels like dreamin' in this weather, let him dream;
Fer the sunshine's on the meadow an' the ripple's on the stream;
But the chap that beats the dreamer ain't a-dreamin' any now,—
He's hitchin' up the hosses an' a-follerin' the plow!

Ef a feller feels like singin' in this weather, let him sing,
Fer its whisperin' of blossoms whar the honeysuckles swing;
But the chap that beats the singer ain't a-singin' any now,—
He's grubbin' up the fiel' stumps, or a-follerin' the plow!

It's a cur'ous kind o' weather, with its shadder an' its sun;
But the sky is lookin' bluer, an' the clouds air on the run;
An' the chap that makes the most of it ain't settin' idle now,—
He's cleanin' up the new groun', an' follerin' the plow!

* * * * *

He Stood Corrected.

"I sentence the prisoner to be lynched," said the rural justice.

"But you can't do that, yer honor," objected the lawyer for the defense.

"Come to think of it," said the justice, "you air right; fer my bailiff informs me they ain't three yards o' rope in town!"

* * * * *

His Philosophy.

No use in livin' in darkness—in huggin' a corner with care,—
Thar's sunshine enough in the country—sunshine enough and to spare!
No use in sighin' forever when winter is weary fer June,—
Thar's music enough in the country to set earth and skies to a tune!

No use in sighin' when Fortune no longer her promise fulfills;
Thar's riches above an' eroun' you, an' gold in the heart o' the hills.
No use in sighin' forever, while the breath an' the bloom's in the clod;
Thar's joy enough still in the country to reach to the heavens of God!

* * * * *

A poet, writing in The Washington Star, is not satisfied with an humble town lot—even in Washington—but wants the Atlantic ocean, as will appear by the following stanza:

"O depths stirred strong in passion!
O waves that toss and shine!
My feet are in the shallows—
Would God the sea were mine!"

* * * * *

The North Carolina newspapers no longer offer prizes for poetry, as it was found that the poets were needed at the plow, and the farmers were kicking.

* * * * *

Forcing the Season.

The sky is laced with fleecy clouds,
The sun has trimmed his fire;
And a bluebird chirps serenely
On a slim electric wire.

* * * * *

Mr. Flammarion again informs us that the sun's light will die out in a few billion years from now. What a consolation this must be to the gas companies. F. L. S.

On the Right Line.

From The Journal of Labor.

The Journal of Labor notes with sincere appreciation the many kindly things being said about it by the press. Words of commendation and good cheer warm the editor's heart, and beget in him kindly feeling for all the world. The Journal of Labor recognizes the good a progessive but absolutely fair, high class paper can accomplish for the cause of labor. The wrongs of the workingmen are many. They are now, and have been immemorially, the victims of vicious and oppressive governmental and economic systems.

And yet, these wrongs cannot be entirely righted in a year, a decade or even a century. Nor can they be righted by flannel-mouthed demagogues, or by cracked-brained reformers, who come with visionary schemes of government and finance. The greatest drawback to the cause of labor has been that so many would-be leaders, half knaves and half simpletons, have come with this or that stupid plan of redemption from the ills which bear so terribly upon the workingmen. However, such people are being found out and solid, wide-awake laborers are beginning to estimate them at their true worth.

The mission of The Journal of Labor will be to preach the gospel of wisdom, justice and moderation. While sorely oppressed themselves, the workingmen should, as they will, work for the abolition of their wrongs, with dignity, manliness and an abiding love or law and order, and thus compel the respect and admiration of their friends and foes alike.

And labor is slowly but surely coming into its own. Never before in the history of the world have the toilers occupied as good vantage ground as they do in this year of grace.

Ready for Housekeeping.

From The Oglethorpe, Ga., Citizen.

Mr. Will Rouse was in our burg Sunday, and he carried a girl, a cat and a buggy load of greens. He is preparing to begin housekeeping.

INVESTIGATION OF THE GEOLOCICAL DEPARTMENT

The joint committee of the general assembly appointed at the recent session of the legislature to investigate the geological department has organized for active work. The members who were present were Senator Wingfield, of Putnam, and Representatives Hamby, of Rabun; Adams, of Putnam, and Tatum, of Dade. Senator Perkins is also a member, but he is now in Texas, and will not return to the state for some days. The committee organized by electing Senator Wingfield chairman and Representative Adams secretary, and agreed to hold continuous sessions until their work was completed. Until they make their official report to the governor the $8,000 appropriation made by the legislature to the geological survey will not become available, because the general assembly tacked on to the appropriation the provision that the investigating committee should first report.

All the members of the committee are strong friends of the department. Senator Wingfield led the fight to save it in the upper house and Representative Hamby was its champion in the lower branch. Yesterday they took possession of the committee room, No. 31, at the capitol, and elected officers. Then they called on Geologist W. S. Yeates, who received them with pleasure, and talked over informally the scope of the proposed investigation. Senator Wingfield said last night that he thought the entire work could be completed in a couple of weeks, and that all the members were anxious to get through as soon as possible. They will meet every morning at 10 o'clock, until further notice, and anybody with information to give will be welcomed after that hour.

x x x

Senator W. A. Dodson, president of the upper house and chairman of the state tax commission that is to meet next Monday, has been in town for the past day or two. He will leave for his home in Americus tonight.

x x x

Senator Mann, of Ringgold, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

x x x

Secretary Charles S. Northen, of the senate, is not a candidate for the secretaryship of the tax commission, as has been reported.

x x x

Dr. B. F. Sims was appointed yesterday on the state board of dental examiners to succeed Dr. H. H. Johnson, resigned. Dr. Sims was recommended by the board to which he was appointed under the general act which provides that all new members are to be indorsed by the other members of the board.

x x x

Secretary of State Phil Cook has granted charters to three banks this week.

x x x

State Treasurer Speer is busy these days paying pensioners.

x x x

Judge George F. Gober was in the city yesterday and was asked about the article that appeared in Monday's Constitution regarding the political break between himself and Senator Clay. He replied:

"I cannot discuss a case or its merits while it is pending in court. Several equitable petitions were presented to me in November, 1897, as I remember asking for injunction, equitable relief, etc., against the Marietta Guano Company and D. B. Morris. I passed the usual restraining order and set the cases for a hearing. Upon the hearing objection was made that I was disqualified. It was insisted that certain relatives of mine were interested in the litigation. No proof was offered of this and it did not appear how or in what way I was disqualified. I heard the cases, and as the defendants objected to my hearing the cases, I concluded to reserve my decision and let them stand and go to a jury upon their merits. At the March term I had made arrangements for another judge to hear my disqualified cases, but when these cases were called for assignment for trial they were continued by consent for the reason that the counsel for the guano company was sick. I stated then that I would endeavor to get rid of the demurrer by the next term. I was not disqualified in the cases. I had made an effort to have another judge to hear them and there was nothing else for me to do.

"Previous to the next term counsel for plaintiffs came to me for the papers for the purpose of making an amendment to the declaration which was afterwards allowed and a requirement made that counsel for defendants be served before the amended petition 'no hearing has been had,' and I have not overruled the demurrers. After the cases were put upon the calendar for a hearing at the November term objection was made that I was disqualified for the reason that the guano company had transferred two shares of the stock to N. A. Morris, an attorney for its co-defendant, D. B. Morris. I stated that I had no desire to hear the cases and that I would either get another judge to hear the cases or hear them myself. I have not spoken to Judge Candler about these cases, nor have I gone through the operation of 'relinquishing my jurisdiction,' as set out in the aforesaid article.

"As a matter of law I have not determined upon the proposition as presented that I had no jurisdiction in them. Further there was no motion before me to continue the cases because I had delivered private papers to the opposing counsel, nor did I fine an attorney in the case for making such point."

What about the report that you and Senator Clay have broken off personal relations?" was asked.

"As far as I remember, Mr. Clay has had no personal connection with these cases. I do not remember that he has ever opened his mouth in them. Further than this, as to our personal relations the public is not concerned."

x x x

Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens held out as long as he could, but even the department of agriculture had to fall in line. Mr. Stevens is too ill with the grip to attend to the duties of his office.

x x x

A gentleman who returned from Washington yesterday said that the members of congress from Georgia are heartily glad the Third Georgia regiment has gone to Cuba. "The senators and representatives," he said, "have worn out their feet working to get discharges for the men who wanted to get out of the regiment."

x x x

Commissioner of Agriculture Hon. O. B. Stevens has appointed H. M. Franklin, of Tennille, oil inspector at that point and for the surrounding territory.

x x x

The municipal contest in Thomasville grows warm as election day approaches. Messrs. George W. Herring and James W. Dillon are candidates for mayor and eight aldermen are to be elected from the following aspirants: S. L. Hayes, G. W. Herring, William Miller, M. R. Elder, J. O. J. Lewis, W. C. Pittman, W. J. Taylor, H. Wise, J. T. Culpepper, W. M. Miller, T. J. Ball, E. M. Mallette and W. A. Pringle.

x x x

It is said that Judge Henry B. Tompkins will be a candidate for the federal judgeship that is about to be created by congress.

x x x

The railroad commission has cited the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company to appear before it on Tuesday, the 24th instant, to show cause why that company should not be transferred from class No. 1 to class No. 2 of the commissioners' classification of railroads.

x x x

State School Commissioner Glenn has rented the residence at 123 Capitol avenue.

FARMER FROM NORTH CAROLINA FURNISHES FIGURES FOR DISCUSSION

At an Expenditure of $300 He Clears $900, and Has Supplies To See Him Through to Next Year—Figures Which Tell the Story—A Rockdale Farmer Writes.

Editor Constitution—In The Constitution recently there appeared an article from W. L. Peek, which is correct as far as it refers to the politico-financial condition of affairs, but since these conditions cannot possibly be changed within the next two years, would it not be well for each farmer individually to follow as near as he can the line suggested by The Constitution, viz: diversifying crops, raising hogs, beeves, butter, chickens, etc.

I submit an account of debits and credits of my first effort in that line, which I hope may interest some one, and that each may judge whether or not this kind of farming pays. I will say for information that my farm consists of 234 acres, which can be bought in this county without buildings, at from $2.50 to $3.50 per acre; mine, with good 8-room house and necessary outbuildings, is valued for taxation at $5 per acre.

x x x

In 1898 I had forty acres in cultivation, thirty acres of broom straw, old field fenced for pasture for cows and sheep; ten acres woods pasture for hogs. The remainder rented out, but rents not included in account. I commenced the year 1898 with the following supplies, stock, etc., on hand, which is not placed on debit side because a like amount has been kept for 1899:

Fifty barrels corn, 825 pounds pork, one cow and calf, worth $35; three horses, still on hand, a sufficient quantity of hay, oats, etc., for feed and seed, and enough flour and lard to feed labor hired, and family composed of wife, two small children, self, cook, nurse and one regular boarder.

x x x

The following list in debit column were bought in open market at prices named, and those in credit column were sold or are now on hand ready for market. I have no reputation yet for fancy or pure-bred stock, but must sell pigs, sheep and cows at their actual market value. I feed my stock, milk and probably do manual work one-third or one-fourth of the year:

DR.	
One boy hired for one year	$ 48 00
One boy hired for one year	36 00
Day labor hired	31 20
Thirty barrels corn, bought at $1.75	52 50
One cow and calf	25 00
One heifer	4 00
Two sows and twelve pigs carried over from 1897	24 00
Fourteen pigs bought in June, 1898	50 50
Twenty-eight sheep bought	50 00
Grass seed	7 00
Damage to mower by team running away	5 00
	$351 40

I enter nothing for use of tools, taxes, etc., because I am satisfied that the improvement added to the land more than covers these items.

CR.	
Oats and hay sold	$ 66 30
Thirty bushels wheat @ 60c	18 00
400 bushels sweet potatoes, 200 bushels on hand for me this year @ 20c	40 00
4,000 pounds sugar beet to be fed to cows this year, 120 gallons sorghum, @ 20c	24 00
1,165 pounds pork @ 5½c	64 07
Live hogs sold	101 75
Thirty-eight hogs on hand	80 00
Services of boar to neighbor's sows	6 00
Wool sold	18 00
Twenty-six sheep sold	34 00
Twenty sheep on hand	40 00
Butter sold, 146 pounds @ 20c	29 20
Services of bull to other cows	6 50
Increase in value of cows	25 00
Eggs sold, 127 dozen @ 12c	15 04
Chickens sold	5 30
Building done, less cost of lumber, etc	35 00
Peas sold, 14 bushels @ 62½c	8 75
Seven bushels Irish potatoes @ 90c	6 30
Work done for others hauling, mowing, etc	58 30
3,000 pounds tobacco @ 7c, estimated	210 00
Boarding one person twelve months	48 00
Total credits	$369 51
Total debits	$351 40
Profit	$18 11

x x x

You will say that I should have sold no hay or oats, but should have used it to make more butter or beef, but I answer you by saying that I did not then have necessary buildings to care for more cows through winter and do not think it economy to keep stock which cannot be properly sheltered.

I have done no better than others can do in the same line and my farm is no better adapted to stock raising than thousands of farms in middle and north Georgia. I have seen right much of central and north Georgia and think that a much better country for stock and dairy farming than any part of North Carolina or South Carolina.

W. L. TAYLOR.

Stovall, N. C., January 12, 1899.

What Rockdale Has Lost.

Editor Constitution—It is the treasured prerogative of the American citizen to address his editor whether his effusions find acceptance or not and he stands immune to all consequences except the waste basket. Especially has he the right to discourse upon "successes he has (not) achieved" in agriculture.

Emboldened by your "virtuous patience," I venture to suggest a single fact as to the wherefore of the farmers "wandering in the wilderness."

All must agree that the "sons of the soil" are far advanced into the desert, but how to escape "who can direct when all profess to know?"

"Writers fluent, with heads impedimented," have apparently emptied themselves without exhausting the subject, which proves the gravity of the situation.

I am witnessing Mr. Moran's efforts and believe that he is somewhat of a Moses. Also I have read what my good friend Colonel Peel has to say about "under consumption" and "free silver." I am persuaded that when the colonel is alone he almost thinks with Goldsmith that—

"Few are the ills which kings can cause or cure,"

And if the colonel will urge his practice rather than his theory more of the horny-handed will be helped toward the bounty which is his.

Theories are chimerical. I have no theory. I write to state a fact and upon the correction of the error which produces this fact the waters will divide.

Rockdale county is, perhaps, the smallest county in Georgia. Its interest is agriculture. Conyers, its only market place, received for the season of 1897-98 in round numbers 13,000 bales of cotton.

On account of providential causes it will receive for the present season hardly more than 10,000 bales.

Now here is the fact which I wish to contribute to the discussion. It will take no less than the gross receipts of 5,000 bales to reimburse the merchants of Conyers for the meat, corn, flour, hay, oats, and other provisions furnished to the farmers of Rockdale during the year of 1898. The above statement is true notwithstanding the fact that excepting sugar and coffee every penny's worth of this large expenditure could have been produced on our own soil.

Does not our little county offer to the adjacent sections a ready market for their surplus food stuffs? Or might we not grow rich by saving what we might save?

Let's have done with the grocery store
And leave it to the town "pop,"
Our soil will yield our wants and more—
This buying business must stop.

W. L. ADAMS.

Conyers, Ga., January 18, 1899.

Virtue in the Grass.

Editor Constitution—I have been much interested in the articles recently appearing in The Constitution showing the follies and possibilities in our southern agricultural systems. In some of the paragraphs we find history again repeating itself. If you will refer to the files of your paper for 1891-92, you will find that a representative of The Constitution, in a series of articles written at the special instance of the editor-in-chief, Mr. Howell, calls attention to the same facts which are still so glaring in our follies. These articles were written after personal visits to a number of the great farms in different states of the south. In them the writer was constantly urging our planters to abandon the all-cotton system and seek relief in diversified agriculture. The necessity for cattle raising was also shown in those letters, numerous instances of success being cited.

In the very interesting presentation of facts in the issue of the 6th instant special attention is called to the value of the grasses in connection with the production of beef—and somewhat in comment upon the statement of your level-headed and intelligent butcher, Mr. Koch, whose remarks on the subject were given in that paper of the 5th instant. I was reminded of some facts bearing upon the same subject, and learned on a visit several years ago to the great grazing lands of Idaho and Montana. On the plains and mountain sides there is a grass known locally as "bunch grass." It remains green during the rainy season—from about 20th of September to 21st of March, but it preserves all its essential virtues even in its apparent stage of decay during the summer or the rainless season. It is the very finest of all foods known in the production of best beef. Cattle fattened upon bunch grass will bring in Chicago and other large cities of the northwest from 1 to 2 cents per pound more than the prices which are paid for the choicest stall fed animals. The meat has little or no disagreeable oiliness, such as is found in the cattle fed on grain and cotton seed products. It is also always tender and delightfully juicy. In the best restaurants of Idaho I have eaten of this beef in steaks, which were so tender and free from stringy muscle that it could be picked to pieces with the fork almost as easily as the flesh of fish is picked apart. There is furthermore a game flavor to the meat that is never found in the steaks of our domesticated animals fattened on grain and dry food.

And hence it is that Mr. Koch urges upon our farmers the necessity of having abundance of grass upon our southern farms when we go into the business of producing the best beef. Grass—or its equivalent in rye, barley or winter oats—is the sine quo non in growing cattle successfully for cheap beef. The animals should be allowed to feed upon it whenever the inclination comes. And then there must be also enough to satisfy the demand of nature. The southern man who succeeds in growing fat beef from the grasses will find that while it will require more good land for the business, the matter of expense in the labor of production will be greatly reduced—and this is one of the points or factors which we have to consider in these days when we are confronted with so many risks and uncertainties in the way of "labor" on the southern farms.

You will please pardon me when I say that I think you are somewhat in error in saying that the whole nature of all the grasses undergoes a change in the ripening process. The statement, however, is quite true in regard to crab grass, with its small and numerous seed difficult of digestion. With some of the grasses the saccharine and oily elements essential in fattening are not fully developed until the maturing process sets in. Then what is lost in one process is made up in another. There is more virtue in timothy hay with the grass cut in the early maturing stage than there is in the green unripe grass. In the case of the bunch grass, to which I have referred, the ripening process actually improves the virtue and whole value of the plant. To look at it in August or early September, it appears as dry and as dead as the broom sage of our old southern fields in February. But the cattle grazing on it then devour it with greatest avidity, and then comes its finest fattening qualities. The plant then has simply "cured," in nature's own best methods, in the dry and arid rainless seasons that come to the region where it grows. In its apparently dead stage this bunch grass bears the same relation to the green plant that a California raisin does to the fresh ripening grape which produces it.

I hope The Constitution will keep up this fight against the monopoly of cotton until every planter in the south will have learned that his own interest lies in abandoning it as the sole money crop which is available to us all. I hope the agitation of the subject will be kept up until there is grown on the southern farms all the meat and bread necessary for the support of their occupants, and also for the full supply of all the home markets around, and for the new demand that now comes to us from the West Indies and our troops in the Philippine islands.

M. V. MOORE.

Auburn, Ala., January 6, 1899.

BIG PUBLISHING COMPANY SOLD.

Receiver Disposes of It to a Committee of Creditors.

Akron, O., January 18.—R. P. Marvin, receiver, today sold the property of the big Werner Publishing Company at public sale. It was bid in by a committee representing the creditors of the concern, a majority of whom agreed to the sale and the plan of reorganization contemplated.

The realty involved in the transaction was appraised at $550,000. The reorganization of the Werner company of the same name will take place as soon as the sale is confirmed.

HOUSE THANKS MISS GOULD.

Resolutions Adopted by Lower Branch of Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., January 18.—In the house today Mr. Abbott, republican, offered a resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould, of New York, for her effort to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers during the war with Spain.

The resolution is authorized and directed to the clerk to have a copy engrossed on parchment and suitably framed and forwarded to Miss Gould and a like copy on parchment and framed to be hung in the memorial hall in the statehouse. It was adopted.

Pythians Inspect the Lot.

Hot Springs, Ark., January 18.—Delegations representing the grand lodges Knights of Pythias of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, arrived here today to inspect the lot donated by the national government for a national Pythian sanitarium and report upon the advisability of establishing it here. It is estimated that when completed the building and equipment will cost $250,000.

Held an Executive Session.

Washington, January 18.—The war investigating commission had no witnesses today and spent the forenoon in executive session on matters connected with the framing of its report. The Eagan incident was not brought up in any way.

Big Tobacco Plant Sold.

St. Louis, Mo., January 18.—It has been announced that the Catlin Tobacco Company's plant at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets has been sold to the American Tobacco Company. The price paid is said to be not far from $2,500,000.

PLAN TO HARNESS RIVER RESULTS IN THE ARREST OF TWO PROMOTERS

Ernest W. Cooke, Civil Engineer of New York, and S. Fahs Smith, of York, Pa., Arrested for Larceny and Conspiracy.

JNO. W. TAYLOR, PROSECUTOR

Claims the Defendants Have Some Papers That Belong to Him.

THE HEARING COMES UP TOMORROW

Smith Is a Member of a Large Firm of Manufacturers and Cooke Is One of the Most Prominent Engineers in New York.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among the promoters of the scheme to harness the Chattahoochee river and furnish electric light and power for this city. It culminated last Monday afternoon in the arrest of Ernest W. Cooke, one of the best-known civil engineers in New York city, at the Aragon hotel in Atlanta, on the charge of conspiracy and larceny.

S. Fahs Smith, a member of the firm of S. Morgan Smith Company, of York, Pa., was also placed under arrest in this city yesterday on the same charge. This firm is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in the state of Pennsylvania. They are manufacturers of water wheels, water power machinery, etc., and are known to machinery men all over the United States. The affair has created a profound sensation, not only in Atlanta, but north, where the parties interested are prominently known.

John W. Taylor, formerly of Baltimore, but now a resident of Atlanta, is the prosecutor. He was also one of the promoters of the scheme to harness the Chattahoochee, and claims that he has been badly treated by Cooke and Smith. In fact, this alleged ill-treatment is of such a nature, in the opinion of Mr. Taylor, that he is going to send Cooke and Smith to the penitentiary, if possible. There is bad blood between the parties concerned, and the defendants are going to make a hard fight, and some very sensational charges against their prosecutor.

Came Here Year Ago.

It was about a year ago that the gentlemen interested in the electric venture were in the city making their preliminary arrangements. Cooke was representing the firm of Emerson, McMillan & Co, wealthy bankers on Wall street in New York, who were to back the movement to furnish the city with electricity. Millions were to be spent here, and the firm had sent Mr. Cooke to look over the ground to ascertain if water power sufficient to run such an establishment was to be found in the Chattahoochee.

Mr. Taylor, who then lived in Baltimore, was here too. Reports differ as to his connection with the affair. Some say he was representing his own interest; that he expected to invest his own money therein. Others say Mr. Taylor was merely representing another firm. There were several other gentlemen well known in financial circles east, here in the party, and all stopped at the Aragon hotel. The papers were full of the venture at the time, and it will be remembered that several of the party came very near losing their lives in the Chattahoochee river one day by a boat overturning. Mr. Marvin L. Case, the well-known Atlanta attorney, and Mr. Taylor had a very narrow escape.

The gentlemen came to the conclusion the plan was practicable, and that there was millions in it. They therefore secured options on several tracts of land punctured by the Chattahoochee. It was their intention to erect several immense plants, and to spend several million dollars in this county. The movement progressed smoothly until some of the promoters fell out among themselves, and there has been a lively row on ever since.

Taylor's Connection with Deal.

It seems that while Mr. Taylor was in Atlanta he made a contract with Emerson McMillan & Co. by which he was to either represent their interests here, or to perform certain functions for them for a financial consideration. The contracts consisted of correspondence between Mr. Taylor and Emerson, McMillan & Co., numbering about six or eight letters. Meanwhile Mr. Taylor had had prepared valuable drawings and maps of the river and surrounding country. He claims Mr. Cooke has these documents in his possession as well as the options on the adjacent land.

After leaving Atlanta Mr. Taylor transferred his interest in the movement to the F. Morgan-Smith Company, of York, Pa., to handle in trust. Some differences have since arisen between this firm and Mr. Taylor, and they are now engaged in a law suit relative to the river properties.

Mr. Taylor now claims that Messrs. Cooke and Smith have in their possession the contract papers between himself and Emerson, McMillan & Co., of New York, and that they refuse to give them up. In other words, Mr. Taylor charges that Mr. Cooke has stolen the papers, on which a value is placed at $20,000. Mr. Taylor has therefore instituted criminal proceedings, and says he will sustain his charges.

Claim It Is Blackmail.

Mr. Cooke and his attorneys claim that the prosecution by Mr. Taylor is nothing more nor less than blackmail. They say the movement to harness the river is now in better shape than ever, and that Mr. Taylor knowing this, and also that a criminal proceeding of this character might injure the movement financially, is making an effort to extort money from those interested in the movement by such a process. Mr. Taylor, on the other hand, claims he is merely trying to protect his interests.

The warrants were sworn out before Judge Bloodworth, and the case was set for trial at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Taylor was represented by Mr. Fulton Colville; Messrs. Cooke and Smith by King & Spalding. Owing to the fact that Mr. Colville was engaged in another case, the hearing was postponed until 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Judge Jerry, of Gainesville, was present at this hour to assist in the defense.

Mr. Colville asked for a continuance on the grounds that some of his most important witnesses were unavoidably absent. He stated that J. R. Gordon, a well known local electrician, who had been connected with the movement from the first, had been summoned, but was forced to leave for Columbus yesterday morning. He had also summoned Joel Hurt, and President Woodruff, of the Consolidated. The latter came in later. Mr. Taylor stated he had summoned Mr. Gordon himself, but the bailiff in whose hands the subpoena for Mr. Hurt had been placed, was unable to find that gentleman.

Gordon Important Witness.

Mr. Spalding made Mr. Taylor swear what he expected to prove by Mr. Gordon.

"I expect to prove by Mr. Gordon," said Mr. Taylor, "that Cooke has acknowledged to him that he has those contracts of mine, and that Cooke refuses to give them up." When questioned further by Mr. Spalding, Mr. Taylor stated that Mr. Gordon had told him that Mr. Cooke had made such a statement to Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon had also told Mr. Taylor that his position in the matter was a very embarrassing one and that he would not appear on the witness stand for $5,000 if he could get out of it.

Judge Bloodworth stated he believed Mr. Gordon was an important witness and that unless the defense was willing to acknowledge what was alleged to have been said by the witness he would have to continue the case. Mr. Spalding stated that he was just as anxious to have Mr. Gordon on the stand as Mr. Taylor. The case was, therefore, continued until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

King & Spalding made the argument that no charge of conspiracy could be made in the present case against the defendants. The judge sustained this point, and Mr. Colville withdrew that part of the charge. Messrs. Cooke and Smith will, therefore, be arraigned on the charge of larceny alone.

Spalding's Warm Statement.

"This is nothing in the world but the plainest case of attempted blackmail," said Mr. Spalding last night. "Messrs. Cooke and Smith are as innocent as babes. They are both honorable gentlemen, and such a charge against them is absolutely absurd. Taylor is trying to secure possession of a lot of old options that have expired long ago and are utterly worthless now. We will prove that every statement he has made is false, and will have no trouble in establishing the innocence of our clients. Now that the plan to construct the plants along the Chattahoochee is about reaching a successful materialization, Taylor thinks he can injure those at the head by criminal proceedings and his whole idea is to simply make Cooke and Smith pay him some money. I never saw a plainer game in my life."

It is likely that the hearing tomorrow afternoon will be highly sensational.

Taylor Refuses To Talk.

When seen last night, Mr. Taylor refused to make any statement.

"I have instituted criminal proceedings against these parties," said he, "and I have nothing to say at present. I prefer to let developments speak for themselves."

A bail trover was taken out yesterday by J. W. Taylor to get the possession of a number of charts, maps, surveys, water rights, options and contracts which it is alleged are in the possession of E. W. Cooke.

It is claimed in the petition that Cooke has certain maps, charts, options and contracts, prepared at the instance of the Atlanta Water Power Company, when the latter company contemplated building an immense power plant on the Chattahoochee river. The maps and charts, options and other papers are on land in Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall and Milton counties and were prepared by L. F. Bellinger and Frank Lederle.

The property that was surveyed belonged to Pink, Sam and William Powers, William Wright and Sullivan et al. The maps are said to be extensive affairs and show the land along the Chattahoochee river in minute detail for a distance of eight miles—six miles below Roswell to two miles above.

Cooke's bond was fixed at $20,000, and he was given until today to make it or produce the goods, in default to do either he will be taken to jail. The papers are said to be worth $20,000.



ERNEST W. COOKE,
The New York Civil Engineer Who Has Been Placed Under Arrest Here on the Charges of Larceny and Conspiracy.

Laziness is a Disease

of the liver and stomach. When a man is "out of sorts," indolent and don't feel like working, he needs a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to liven up his digestive organs and to stimulate his liver and kidneys.

It will also put new vigor and vitality in his blood. **Hostetter's Stomach Bitters**

BUSINESS HELPS NO. 5.

The Chi Phi Banquet

At the Aragon last week was a most delightful affair. Every one present admired the dainty menu cards. Nothing at all elaborate about them—very plain, in fact, but a plainness both delicate and handsome. Cover in two colors, tied with red and blue ribbon—an effect most pleasing. We did it all. We delight in handsome printing, and we want to give the benefit of our ability to all who are interested in high grade work. We've gotten out some handsome catalogues for the leading colleges in the south—but we don't confine ourselves to school catalogues or menu cards. We do all kinds of commercial printing—stationery, pamphlets, price currents, lawyers' briefs, advertising cards or anything else. There's an individuality about our work that distinguishes it.

The Foote & Davies Company.

EVERYTHING IN PRINTING.

'Phone 1470. 65 East Alabama Street.

COTTON RATES TOMORROW TAKE A TUMBLE OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT

Seaboard Air-Line Makes a Big Reduction to Portsmouth and Some Lively Rate Cutting May Follow.

ATLANTA AND ATHENS BENEFIT

Manipulation Charged Through Charleston by Competing Lines.

TARIFF HAS NOT BEEN MAINTAINED

Seaboard Complains That It Has Not Been Getting Its Share of the Traffic, and It Therefore Makes an Open Cut.

Cotton rates will tumble tomorrow.

The Seaboard Air-Line has given notice that it will reduce rates on cotton from Atlanta and Athens to Portsmouth from 49 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds.

This is practically a 50 per cent reduction and it may bring down the rates from this territory to other ports.

The rate to Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick from Atlanta is 43 cents, and the lines running to those ports will have to cut their rates or induce the Seaboard to restore its rate.

The local cotton men have heard of the reduction and they are feeling happy over it, although there is no guarantee that it will last long.

Most of the higher traffic officers of the lines directly interested in the cut are at Palm Beach, Fla., this week attending a rate meeting there. They were notified last Saturday at the Augusta meeting that the cut would be made by the Seaboard, and it will not be altogether a surprise to them. When Mr. Capps, the Seaboard's general freight agent, put the roads on notice at the Augusta meeting of what was coming, the officers in attendance did not believe that his company would carry out its threat.

They thought that Mr. Capps was bluffing, but on Monday, Vice President E. St. John sent notice to the interstate commerce commission at Washington that the reduction would be made on January 21st. Under the law, a road has to give three days' notice of a reduction in rates and ten days' notice of an advance.

The reason assigned for the cut by the Seaboard is that it has not been getting its share of the cotton from Atlanta and Athens. It has not so much complaint to make in regard to Atlanta as to Athens. It seems that the Athens cotton has been going out by Charleston to Boston, and the inference is that the South Carolina and Georgia or a steamship line from Charleston to Boston has been making a concession of some kind.

The fact that the Seaboard's contra passed into new hands this week, is said to be only a coincidence and not the cause of the cut. It was suggested a week or two ago that the new purchasers of the Seaboard might slash rates and demoralize the situation when they got hold, in order to force some of the stronger companies to buy the system and the Georgia and Alabama, too. The latter road has been accused for months of cutting the rates into and out of the south, and the announcement that the Seaboard would follow suit immediately after its purchase by the Georgia and Alabama syndicate, looks significant to some railroad people. There is a general impression that a scheme of this kind could not be carried out, and it may be unjust to the Seaboard's new owners even to imagine that they contemplate such a policy, but the road's competitors will talk.

One thing to which all agree is that the Seaboard's independent and radical action is evidence that the Southern has not secured control of the property, because the Southern is a stickler for maintaining rates under all circumstances.

The Palm Beach conferenee will probably take up the threatened cut. An effort will be made to appease the Seaboard and get it to restore its rates. This can no doubt be done if the manipulations through Charleston are stopped. That seems to be at the root of the trouble and is said to be the Seaboard's grievance.

A representative of the Seaboard, speaking of the cut, said yesterday:

"We have not been satisfied with the conditions which have existed at Atlanta and Athens during the past month or more. There has been every indication that the established tariff rates from these two points were being manipulated by the connections of some of the initial lines leading out of Atlanta and Athens. The result of these manipulations has been to divert this cotton from its usual channels. We have held on for some time, hoping to obtain some relief through the assistance of the other initial lines, and being unable to obtain the needed protection from some of our competitors, there was nothing left for us to do but to protect our own interest and the interests of our patrons by a reduced schedule of rates which would be open to all. Where buyers have secret rates, they naturally control the bulk of the business tributary to points affected by such rates. This effect has been particularly noticeable at Athens. The issuance of this tariff is fully in accordance with the policy of our company in that we invariably meet competition of this character by tariffs which are open to all."

In the summer of 1896, the Seaboard made a sharp cut in rates from the east to Atlanta. A conference was held here and the associated lines decided to cut away under the Seaboard and they did agree upon an 80 per cent cut. Before that went into effect, however, the roads were enjoined by Judge Simonton and the cut never was put into operation. From that time until the present, the Seaboard has been observing the tariff as well as any of the roads on freight.

It is possible that the combined influence of all the other lines in this section may result in a change of the situation through Charleston. Atlanta is a little behind in her cotton receipts this year, while other points are ahead. Different reasons are assigned for this. The Seaboard has handled about 13,000 bales through this city. The annual movement from Atlanta is about 200,000 bales.

All the local cotton men were pleased yesterday at the report. They have been complaining this season that rates were too well maintained and they said that the roads were too unanimous in holding up rates. If the local shippers can have this advantage for a few days, they will be able to invade other territory and bring cotton through here that heretofore has gone through south Atlantic or gulf ports.

SHORT STORIES CULLED FROM CITY HALL CORNERS

At a meeting of the water board held at the city hall yesterday afternoon the reports of the different committees were heard, and special attention given to the report of the executive committee relative to the proposed suit by the city against the Anniston Pipe Works.

The committee saw fit to go into executive session in discussing the contemplated suit, although the matter had attracted public interest, and the action of the board would be secondary to that of the general council.

The report of the executive board which recommended that suit be brought against the pipe works at once was not accepted by the board. It was the decision of the body to leave the suit to the discretion of the city attorney and not to recommend that it be brought.

If was the opinion of members of the board that the city, in accepting the evidence of McClure of Chattanooga, had laid itself liable to suit for damages, and that in order to avoid the suit it would be necessary to hold the Anniston Pipe Works liable for alleged fraud. Should the city attorney recommend to council that the suit be brought, the principal evidence against the pipe company will be that of McClure, a former employee of one of the companies of the trust, who gave the scheme away as soon as he had disconnected himself from the concern.

During the meeting of the board a resolution was presented by Judge George Hillyer to take up the sixteen-inch main on North avenue at the point where the highest pressure is found and lay new pipes of better material in their place. Judge Hillyer stated that the mains on North avenue had broken twice in the last few months under the great pressure put upon them, and that it would be a safe precaution to lay better pipes at once.

A resolution was also offered to lay another main to West End in order to give the people in that ward a better water supply. Both resolutions were referred to the pipe committee.

The anniversary of Lee's birthday will be observed in City hall today as usual by the closing of the different departments of the city government, and giving the clerks a half holiday.

The only official who will be in his office for the greater part of the day will be Mayor Woodward. The stream of visitors and callers on the mayor will not be interrupted during the morning hours, and the seekers of office will be in evidence as strongly as ever.

The only committee to meet today will be the committee on rules of the water board, which will convene for the purpose of going over the new rules of the body and suggesting improvements in any part of the new by-laws. The rules of the board have been subjected to considerable change since the first of the year, and it is the desire of the board to see that every part of the law governing the action of the body is thoroughly consistent.

The printing committee of the general council will hold its first meeting in the office of the city comptroller tomorrow morning at 12 o'clock. The committee will open bids for the contract of printing the reports of the different departments of the city government, and a large number of bids from printing houses not only in the city, but elsewhere in the state, have been sent in during the last few days.

For the purpose of printing the reports the general council appropriated at its last meeting the sum of $900.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN.

Prof. Wm. Slaton Elected Vice President of the Lecture Association.

The directors of the Atlanta Lecture Association held a special meeting yesterday to fill the vacancy in the office of first vice president, caused by the death of Captain E. P. Chamberlin.

Professor W. M. Slaton was nominated by Charles A. Reed, and he was unanimously elected. Professor Slaton has been an earnest worker for the association, and has aroused a great interest in the lectures among the boys of his High school.

R. F. Maddox, Jr., was elected a director of the association. Mr. Maddox is assistant cashier of the Maddox-Rucker bank, and is one of the best known young men in the city. Professor C. C. Cox was appointed a member of the executive committee by President Frank Weldon.

The association is in fine financial condition. It has given seven lectures this season, and there will be five more regular numbers, and probably an extra entertainment. Mr. Alexander Black, Mr. Hamilton W. Mable, editor of The Outlook; the Chicago University Glee Club and Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, have been engaged, and negotiations are in progress with the view of getting Dr. Dwight N. Hillis, the famous and brilliant young preacher of Chicago who has recently been invited to succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott in Beecher's old church, Brooklyn. Dr. Hillis is one of the brainiest men in this country. He has a number of lectures, but his best is said to be, "Ruskin's Message to the Nineteenth Century."

IN REGARD TO OUR OFFER OF

40% Discount

on Vinaigrettes we have a large stock and wish to reduce it. A Vinaigrette marked $1.50 will only cost you 90c., after deducting the 40 per cent. A BIG OPPORTUNITY.

Maier & Berkele,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

THAT DULL FEELING
after eating relieved by
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Take no Substitute.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, January 12, 1899.—Emory S. Mabry has applied for letters of guardianship of the persons and property of Clifford W. McCrary and Sudie May McCrary, minors under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in February next. W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan13 19 26 feb 2 thur



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A Veritable Luxury in Sleeping Garments is a Suit of

PAJAMAS.

Several New and Attractive Styles in Silk, French Flannel and Silk and Wool Fancy Mixtures.

The Gay Co.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

Kamper's."

Original Puncheon Extra Table Porto Rico Molasses,

With that delicate RUMMY flavor, SMOOTH, SURE and DELICIOUS; the finest sample we have had in years. Only

60c. per Gallon.

—ALSO—

DUNBAR'S

Pure Louisiana Open Kettle Molasses

In sealed cans { Half gal. cans, 40c, Gallons, 75c.

Pure Georgia Cane Syrup.

Bring or send your jugs, 40 cents gallon, Pure sweets are wholesome and a necessary article of food. CHEAP and sophisticated products cheat your palate, rob your purse, and endanger health. The best is cheapest

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
Sign of the Coffee Pot.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Five Per Cent Loans
ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
532-540 Equitable. 'Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats
At One-Third Off.

Here is a chance for economical mothers to clothe their boys at two-thirds the former cost. This applies to Suits for work or play. Sunday or week day, as well as Overcoats and Reefers. When you think of how low the price is on our Boys' Clothing in a regular way, you will begin to realize how wonderfully cheap 33 1-3 off makes them. As we said at the outset of this sale, "We can't tell how long it will last." Certainly not longer than it takes to put our stock in its normal shape. So it's safer to come now. You get a better selection, too, as every day sees the stock lessen and lessen. We can almost see it go.

Men's Hats
At One-Third Off.

This is a most extraordinary offering on Men's Hats—one-third less than regular selling price. Perhaps it wouldn't be on Hats two, three or four years old, but these aren't that kind. They are this season's Hats, the kind you are wearing right at this moment. They are the latest and best styles, and as for quality, you may know what that is as well as we. If you ever wore one you know it's the best. Never have kept any other kind.

Men's Underwear
At One-Third Off.

All of our Winter Underwear can be had for a third less than its regular selling price, excepting "The Stuttgarter Normal Woolen Underwear." On this we can only allow 10 per cent off. Had to get permission from the general agents to do this, as we have nothing to do with making the price on this line. The manufacturers say what it shall be sold for, and if the agent does not adhere strictly to the price, the agency is taken from him. We have no intention of violating this rule, it's too good Underwear to give up in that manner. But as above, 10 per cent off for a limited time, by permission of the general agents.

A Word About Men's Suits and Overcoats.
One-Third Off.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

FOUND HER CHILD AFTER LONG QUEST

Mrs. M. E. Holland Hears Joyful News at Police Barracks.

SAYS HUSBAND STOLE CHILD

Chief Manly Locates the Girl in a Savannah School.

HOW THE MOTHER HEARD NEWS LAST NIGHT

Was Told Her by Police Commissioner Jones—Husband and Wife Were Separated—Her Story.

Last night a woman sat in the captain's office at the police barracks hearing the glad news that her little girl, which had been taken from her by her husband, had been found and would be sent to her Friday morning.

The welcome news was told to the woman by Police Commissioner Jones, who chanced to be at the barracks, and who had heard the story of the lost child and of its having been found by the chief of police.

Three days ago Mrs. M. E. Holland, of Savannah, called to see Chief Manly and told him the story of her long and fruitless quest for her child, which had been forcibly taken by her husband.

Mrs. Holland stated to the chief that she and her husband separated some time ago, and that the child was given into her custody. The child is a little girl eight years of age.

"One day about a month ago," said Mrs. Holland, "my dear little girl was walking down the street alone, and her father came up and forcibly carried her away. I understood afterwards that he had been watching for her, having determined to take her from me. I was distracted and sought everywhere for my child. At first I thought she was lost, but when I heard that a man answering the description of my husband had taken the child, then I knew she had been kidnaped. I was led to believe that Mr. Holland had gone to Florida with the child and I went to Jacksonville. I could find no trace of them there, and I went from city to city, always to meet with failure. A few days ago I learned that Mr. Holland had gone toward Atlanta and I came here looking for him. I want the police to aid me in locating father and child, for I must have my little girl."

Chief Manly promised to do what he could and wrote several letters. Tuesday afternoon he received a letter from the chief of police of Savannah stating that he had found Mrs. Holland's daughter in a Catholic school in Savannah, she having never been taken away from there. Yesterday morning Call Officer Chosewood was sent to the Kimball house to notify Mrs. Holland that Chief Manly wished to see her. She called at the police station last night. The chief was not there, but Commissioner Jones was present, and as he knew the whole story he informed Mrs. Holland that the chief had located her child in Savannah and that the little girl would be sent to her Friday.

Tears of joy sprang into the woman's eyes when she heard the news, and in a trembling voice she told the police commissioner that she would never forget the kindness of the police of Atlanta.

Mrs. Holland, after reaching Atlanta, found herself without money, on account of the heavy expense she had been under while traveling about looking for the child, and she secured a temporary position in order to earn a livelihood while Chief Manly was making his inquiries.

The little girl will arrive here Friday morning in the care of Chief Manly, and she will be given back to the mother who searched for her so long and faithfully.

"A life on the ocean wave" and a quart of Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, is the acme of happiness.

Struck by an Electric Car.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—Isaac Body, an old and well-known citizen, was struck by an electric car this afternoon, thrown under the wheels and received injuries from which it is feared he may die. He alighted from one car at a passing point on the line, and being rather deaf, did not notice or hear a car approaching from the opposite direction. He started across the track just in time to collide with a car, which fortunately was not running at a very great speed.

ALMAND TO BE TRIED TODAY

Witnesses Will Come from Conyers To Testify Before the Court.

LONG CASES HEARD YESTERDAY

Simon Ray Was Sent to the Penitentiary for Five Years for Assault to Murder.

Nearly all of yesterday was consumed by the criminal court in the trial of the case of the state against Charles Nicholls. The latter is charged with assault with intent to murder on Robert N. Hudson. The latter, it is charged, became involved in a difficulty with Nicholls, and hot words passing, the fight ensued.

Simon Ray was convicted of assault with intent to murder, and was sent to the penitentiary by Judge Candler for five years.

The trial of S. L. Almand is set for the first thing this morning. All the witnesses in the case have been summoned to appear. There will be a number to come from Conyers, the home of Almand.

It will be remembered that Almand is charged with larceny after trust. It is said that he left Conyers with a large sum of money belonging to other parties. A number of Atlanta firms are said to have had money in his hands when he left the state. He was located in California and was brought here for his trial, which will take place today.

The developments in the hearing will be very interesting, and the case is one of the most important that will be tried by the court. Almand is now in the Tower, where he has been since his arrest.

Judge Candler will probably finish the term of the court today. All the cases heard yesterday were bond cases, and these will be finished today, when the court will adjourn until March.

A Remarkable Record.

86,855 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1898; 52,649 more than any other brand. This champagne is made of choicest grapes and first pressings. Bottles will bear green neckbands and star label.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

Ed Smith, by his next friend and mother, Betty Hightower, who had his foot smashed by a freight train at the Whitehall street crossing a short time ago, filed suit in the clerk's office yesterday for $5,000. The suit is brought against the Central Railway of Georgia.

It is alleged that he passed between the cars, as a number of other people were doing, and while doing so an engine struck one end of the train, thus throwing the cars together and causing the accident.

The case of C. H. Berger against the Winship Machine Company came to a conclusion yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Berger was an employee of the company and was injured by the breaking of a belt. He sued for damages for the injury, and the jury gave him $3,000. The case has been on trial for three days, the plaintiff being represented by Hon. E. T. Brown, of Athens, assisted by Shepard Bryan, of Atlanta, and the defendants being represented by Candler & Thomson. This is the second trial, the first occurring a few weeks ago, having resulted in a mistrial.

The case of Mrs. Fred C. Stockdell against Max Kutz, for $15,000 damages, which has been on trial during the present week in the second division of the city court, has attracted considerable attention on account of the prominence of the parties to the suit. Mrs. Stockdell was injured while riding her bicycle on Peachtree street during the summer of 1896, by a horse and delivery wagon of Kutz. On account of the injuries which the plaintiffs alleged were occasioned by the negligence of the defendant's agent, suits aggregating $20,000 were brought by Mrs. Stockdell and her husband through their attorneys, Glenn, Slaton & Phillips. The defendants contested the suits on the theory that the injuries received by Mrs. Stockdell were occasioned by her negligence. The jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, who was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

Charges Against a Judge.

Raleigh, N. C., January 18.—A resolution was today introduced in the house of the general assembly of North Carolina looking to the impeachment of W. L. Norwood, judge of the superior court in the twelfth judicial district, on a charge of drunkenness. A committee will be appointed to investigate the advisability of impeachment and report back to the house.

WINE OF CARDUI

Regular as Clockwork.

DUMAS, ARK., July 24.

My menses used to come twice a month and were very profuse. I had almost constant headache, backache, pains in the lower abdomen and great constipation of the bowels. I have used four bottles of Wine of Cardui, taking Black-Draught as needed, and now my menstruation is as regular as clockwork.

Mrs. L. M. WITHERSPOON.



McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

The menstrual period should regularly appear no oftener than every twenty-eighth day, and should continue three to five days. There is danger ahead if the menses come oftener than that. It means an early death. Happy old age is impossible if nature's programme is not carried out. If the menses are too profuse or too scant, if there is suppression, if there is any weakness or drain in the organs of womanhood, not a moment should be lost in taking Wine of Cardui. As Mrs. Witherspoon says it regulates menstruation like clockwork. When a woman is "regular", and her delicate and distinctive organism is strong and well, her health is sure to be perfect, and a perfectly healthy woman has many years of brightness and happiness before her. Wine of Cardui undoubtedly lengthens life.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

A LARGE BOTTLE IS SOLD FOR $1.00 BY DRUGGISTS.

WINE OF CARDUI

RESPONSE MADE IN FRANCHISE FIGHT

Hearing Will Come Up Before Judge Candler Saturday.

THE LAWYERS MAKE CHARGES

Traction Claims Consolidated Has No Right to Streets Where Lines Cross.

TRIES TO FORESTALL MOVE BY OTHER SIDE

The Perkins Hearing Also Comes Up Saturday—What the Lawyers Say in Their Response.

The hearing of the injunction case of the Consolidated against the Atlanta Street Railway Company will come up before Judge Candler in the superior court Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The fight will be something of a repetition of the one in the United States court which Judge Newman ruled out on the point of no jurisdiction.

The response to the bill for injunction, prepared by King & Spalding, attorneys for the Atlanta railway, reiterates the former charge that the organization of the Consolidated is illegal from the fact that the constitution of the state and the charters of the various lines now constituting the Consolidated, prohibited them from any entering into any contract whereby monopoly would be fostered or competition discouraged. In this last response, King & Spalding go even further and claim that by reason of the alleged illegal purpose of the Consolidated organization, it has no right on the streets of the city where the lines of the Atlanta railway come in contact with those of the Consolidated.

The response further states that according to information received, it is the intention of the Consolidated to prevent the Atlanta railway from interfering in any way with the Consolidated tracks where such interference is necessary to complete the new system of the Atlanta railway.

The other allegations in the bill are substantially the same as appeared in the response to the trust company's bill, filed in the United States court. It is claimed that council had a perfect right to grant the Atlanta railway the authority to condemn the tracks of the Consolidated on Mitchell street; that it is necessary to condemn these tracks in order to reach the viaduct; that such use of the Consolidated tracks will result in no damage to that company; that gauntlet tracks can be used with ease, and that the Atlanta railway should be allowed, for various reasons, to complete its new cross-town systems.

The Perkins hearing comes up at the same time. The evidence was taken by Commissioners McCord and Parry last week, and will be submitted to Judge Candler.

Consolidated's Right to Streets.

The response of King & Spalding sets forth the following allegations relative to the Consolidated's rights on the streets:

"16. Complainant also alleges that by reason of the facts aforesaid, said Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company hath no legal or valid title to the property in controversy entitling it to the relief sought, or one that will be recognized by a court of equity as affording a foundation for equitable relief.

"17. Complainant shows that by reason of the grant made to it by said city, as per exhibit 'A' hereof, it has a personal and peculiar interest in the right claimed by said Consolidated, to use and occupy the streets of the city of Atlanta where complainant comes in contact with the tracks now operated by said Consolidated under such claim of right.

"Complainant shows that under said grant to it, exhibit 'A' hereof, it has the right to use Mitchell street for its entire length from Davis street to Capitol avenue; that it meets the tracks claimed by said Consolidated between Madison avenue and Broad street, and the use of the same as claimed by it interferes with the rights of this complainant. These tracks, as already stated, are tracks claimed to have been acquired from the West End and Atlanta Street Railway Company.

"At Whitehall street complainant must cross the tracks constructed at said point by the Atlanta Street Railroad Company, now claimed by said Consolidated; this is also true where it crosses Washington street. At Fryor street it must cross tracks built by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, now claimed by the Consolidated,—as is also true where its proposed line along Grant street crosses Georgia avenue. On Capitol avenue the block between Fair street and Woodward avenue is occupied by a track built by the Consolidated as a part of the line claimed to have been acquired by it from the Atlanta Street Railway Company. At the corner of Church and Spring streets it meets and must cross the tracks built by the Fulton County Street Railroad Company, and claimed to have been acquired from it by said Consolidated.

"If, as charged above, said Consolidated is not entitled to hold and operate said properties, any attempt on its part to interfere with complainant in building on the streets jointly occupied, and the maintaining of its tracks there is unlawful and a trespass.

"18. Complainant states on information and belief that said Consolidated intends to interfere with it at all points where they come in contact, and to prevent it from in any way moving its tracks on Capitol avenue so as to jointly occupy said street, and to obstruct its making the crossings aforesaid.

"Complainant avers that its interest entitles it to maintain this petition to inquire into the legal right of said Consolidated to exercise any pretended right franchise to own or operate the said competitive lines claimed to be possessed by it, so far as the same is used and claimed by said Consolidated to interfere with complainant, and the building of its tracks and the use of the streets whereon it has been granted permission by said city of Atlanta to build and operate the same.

"It shows that by reason of the illegal purpose of the organization of said Consolidated, and the fact that its deeds from the several companies above named are each and all illegal and void, that it hath no right on said streets as against this complainant, and should be so decreed, and should be enjoined from in any way interfering with complainant in the building or operation of its said tracks authorized to be built under said franchise exhibit 'A' hereof.

"Whereas, waiving all discovery from said Consolidated, complainant prays:

"1. That the said Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company be decreed to have acquired said tracks on Mitchell street illegally and in violation of the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia, and to have no such right or interest therein as to prevent this complainant from using or condemning the same, or in any wise interfering with complainant in regard to the said franchise exhibit 'A' granted to it by said city of Atlanta.

"2. That the said Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company be restrained and enjoined from in any way interfering with complainant in laying the said tracks above described as gauntleted tracks on Mitchell street or from constructing, using and operating the same; and that its only right in the premises be to have returned to it one-half of the value of the pavement upon said street, the original cost of which it may have paid to the city of Atlanta.

"3. That the said Consolidated be decreed to have no lawful right to its tracks where the same are crossed by or use the same streets as those of complainant authorized under said exhibit 'A' hereof, so as to in any wise interfere with the building by complainant of its said lines therein described, and that it be restrained and enjoined from in any way interfering with the building of complainant's lines authorized by said exhibit 'A' or making any crossings of the tracks now operated by said Consolidated or moving its said track on Capitol avenue between Fair street and Woodward avenue nearer to the west side of said Capitol avenue, so as to build such tracks as will least obstruct said street.

"4. That complainant may have all other or further relief which may be necessary in the premises; that not only the writ of injunction as above prayed be issued, but that such further orders be made and relief be granted, as may be in accordance with the practice of the court, and as may be needed to give full effect to complainant's rights both legal and equitable.

"That process do issue requiring the defendant to be and appear at the next term of Fulton superior court to answer this complaint."

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HE SHOT AT A NEGRO

T. A. Nelms Fires a Shot at Will Walton—Both Parties Arrested—Police Court Trial.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, T. H. Nelms of the Nashville Packing Company, fired a pistol at Will Walton, a negro, on the railroad front near the Broad street bridge. Patrolman Phillips made cases against Nelms and the negro, and the matter was partially investigated in the police court yesterday afternoon.

Nelms stated that the negro advanced upon him with a heavy rock, and that he shot in self-defense. Other witnesses corroborated this, and said that Nelms had ordered the negro to move away from his place of business.

The negro held that he had only a piece of coal, and that he picked it up to protect himself.

The case will be further investigated Saturday morning.

IT IS BECAUSE

of the thoroughness of their work that give DR. HATHAWAY & CO. the reputation of being the leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all those special private diseases peculiar to men and women. There is no patchwork in their treatment. They cure cases permanently and for life. Consultation free and confidential.



Specialties: Specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, impotency, hydrocele, varicocele, pimples, piles, strictures, eczema, moles and diseases of women. Mail treatment by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh. Send for 64-page Reference Book for men and women. Call on or address them. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 2½ So. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. (Inman Bldg.) Hours: 9 to 9; Sunday, 10 to 1. Separate reception room for ladies.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, February 6, 1899, for the following work, for the year 1899:

Furnishing vitrified pipe F. O. B. cars in Atlanta.

Furnishing castings for manholes, catch-basins, etc.

Furnishing cement, delivered on the work.

Constructing brick and pipe sewers.

Furnishing and setting curbing.

Furnishing sidewalk brick and laying same.

Furnishing chert F. O. B. cars in Atlanta.

A certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars to accompany each bid. Specifications can be seen at the office of the engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE, Commissioner of Public Works.

1-19-10t e o d

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

News of the

Furniture Clearance Sale.

As we have already announced, this is a sale we hold every year during the month of January. The sale has as its purpose to close out every odd piece of Furniture ere the Spring lines arrive. To rid our floors of all Suits and single pieces which we do not intend buying again. These sales have been very successful. They have kept our department in as good order as perhaps any other large or similar department in this country. But there have been a few exceptions to this rule; some suits both in parlor and Bedroom Furniture besides a few odd pieces carrying over through two or three such sales. In these particular instances nothing will remain undone to move them. In marking them, cost has not been considered. It's true they have been here longer than we usually keep things. It's also true that they are slightly shopworn, but there never was better Furniture rolled upon a floor—or made from better woods or made by better makers.

Odd Chairs at Less Than Half.

There are just ninety-six of these odd Chairs. Some are Diningroom Chairs, some are Bedroom Chairs, some are Rockers; and some few suitable for halls and libraries. They have been taken out of the regular chair room, and are now on display in a special lot convenient to be shown together. These, like the above bedroom suits, are in many instances, slighty shop-worn. The varnish don't look bright like it once did. The leather on some shows the effect of having been in stock too long. Thus the price less than half the former prices. Could not begin to describe them all; it's unnecessary. You would rather see them, so we just hint at how the prices run—and about the different styles. It's fair to say that these mentioned are the average of the lot.

Dining Chairs.

Two sets Dining Chairs, consisting of six side and two arm-chairs, antique oak with leather upholstered seats, former price $46.50; clearance sale price ... *23.00*

One set of six Dining Chairs, made of antique oak highly polished, cobler leather seats, former price $21.00; clearance sale price ... *9.00*

One set of six Dining Chairs, English oak, sole leather back and seat, former price $40.00; clearance sale price. *15.00*

One lot of six Dining Chairs, beautifully quartered oak, cane seats, former price $18.00; clearance sale price.. *9.00*

Rockers

One quartered oak Bedroom Rocker, cane seat, former price $8.50; clearance sale price ... *1.50*

One quartered maple Bedroom Rocker, cane seat, former price $3.75; clearance sale price ... *1.50*

Imitation mahogany Bedroom Rocker, beaded, with cane seat, former price $5.00; clearance sale price... *3.00*

Birch Bedroom Rocker, highly polished, hand-made, former price $5.50; clearance sale price... *2.50*

Bed Room Chairs.

One lot white maple Chairs, different styles, former average price, $2.50; Clearance sale price... *1.00*

Birch Chairs for bed rooms; cane seats; former price, $3.50; Clearance sale price ... *1.50*

Cherry Bed-room Chair; cane seat; beaded and carved; former price, $4.00; Clearance sale price... *1.00*

Bed Room Chairs.

Imitation Mahogany Bed-room Chair, cane seat; formerly sold for $3.75; Clearance sale price... *2.00*

Natural Birch Bed-room Chair, cane seat; highly polished; former price, $4.00; Clearance sale price... *1.75*

Quartered Oak Bed-room Chair, French legs; carved back; former price, $5.00; Clearance sale price... *2.50*

About the Bed Room Suits.

We advertised these on January 3rd. There were twenty-three of them then—fourteen now. Some of these are the best and highest-priced suits ever on our floors being hand made through and through. But as above they have been here too long—so you will at once understand why we are making such astounding prices, prices which average *much less than half*. Other than being slightly shop-worn they are as good as when first put on the floor—perhaps in a much better condition than if used in your home a single season. Some dealers would have them worked over and sell them for new suits; but we prefer to tell you a straight story and sell them upon their merits.

Birdseye Maple Bed-Room Suits, shaped front dresser with French plate mirror 24x30 inches, former price $30.00; clearing sale price... *15.00*

Maple Bed-Room Suit, shaped front dresser and washstand, French beveled glass 24x80, formerly sold at $45.00; clearing sale price... *19.00*

Sycamore Bed-Room Suit, full swell front dresser and washstand, 30x42-inch beveled mirror in dresser, an exceedingly elegant suit, but with some earmarks of about four seasons with us, formerly sold at $200; clearing sale price... *75.00*

Birdseye Maple Bed-Room Suit, swell front dresser, and washstand, 28x36 inch French pattern mirror, former price $120; clearing sale price... *45.00*

Birdseye Maple Bed-Room Suits, shap-front dresser and hand-carved throughout, French pattern plate mirror, 28x36 inch, former price $100; clearing sale price... *45.00*

White Mahogany Bed-Room Suit, elegantly carved, full swell front dresser, with 30x36-inch beveled pattern mirror, one of the handsomest suits ever shown on our floor; former price, $150; Clearing sale price... *50.00*

Curly Birch Bed-room Suit, full swell front dresser and washstand, 24x80-inch French pattern glass, former price, $65; Clearing sale price... *30.00*

Curly Birch Bed-room Suit, carved and beaded, French plate beveled glass 28x30, former price $85.00: clearing sale price... *35.00*

Birdseye Maple Bed-Room Suits, three suits of the same class but different patterns, swell front dressers with 24x28-inch mirrors, former price on each of these was $70; clearing sale price... *37.50*

Cherry Bed-Room Suit, Chippendale style, oval mirror 30x40 inches, beautifully hand-carved, one of the handsomest suits ever on our floors, only it's been here too long, it's slightly shop-worn, former price $175; clearing sale price... *60.00*

Curly Maple Bed-Room Suit, very heavy and massive, hand-carved French plate mirror in dresser, 30x40 inches, former price $100; clearing sale price. *37.50*

White Mahogany Bed-Room Suit, hand-carved, fluted posts, oval mirror 30x40 inches, shaped front dresser, very massive suit, and wood of elegant grain, former price $165; clearing sale price... *50.00*

Curly Birch Bed-Room Suit, full swell front dresser and washstand, French legs and hand-carved, French pattern mirror in dresser, 30x40 inches, former price $185; clearing sale price... *55.00*

Curly Maple Bed-Room Suit of two pieces, bed and dresser, to be used where there is a stationary washstand. Oval mirror in dresser 28x42 inches, full Chippendale style, very elegant, former price $120; clearing sale price ... *50.00*



With something on the order of a hop, a skip and a jump, John Bigby, a negro youth with a curvature of the knee joints and a stutter, made his debut to the front as the first performer at the police court matinee yesterday afternoon. There was an air of exhilarated complacency as he tossed a pair of old shoes on the clerk's desk and exclaimed:

"Dar am de cause ob all de trubbel."

"Not the sole cause," replied Judge Andy, as he viewed the wrecked footgear. "What did the shoes have to do with you sticking a knife into that other boy's back?"

"Jest lak I tell yer, Jedge Andy," replied the prisoner. "'Twar 'bout de ole shoes. De shoes blonged ter me, and de udder nigger axed me ef I warn't gwine ter sell 'em, and I said I would take a dime fur 'em. I gibbed him de shoes and den he 'lowed dat he war dead broke, and would pay me on er Satterday. I warn't in no credit business, and I axed fur de shoes or de money. And when he didn't gib me needer, I licked him. He drawed er rock and den I stobbed him wid de knife."

"It was either shoes, money or blood," remarked Judge Andy.

"Some'n sure had ter come, Jedge Andy," replied the prisoner.

"Well, $10 and costs will have to come now," was the judge's response.

John Bigby gathered up his old shoes, tucked one under each arm and glided back into the waiting room.

All Look Alike to Him.

"Happy Jim" is a policeman whose full name is James T. Shepard, and his beat is down on "Rusty row," a locality where many negroes congregate late in the evenings. Consequently "Happy Jim" arrests many colored citizens.

Yesterday afternoon at the police court matinee, "Happy Jim" arose when a case against a negro loafer was called, and he said:

"This negro was howling drunk, your honor. He was on my beat for two or three hours, and I ordered him off the streets a time or two and at last had to lock him up for drunkenness."

All the while "Happy Jim" was talking, the negro looked at him with wide-open eyes, and a mouth dropped open in mute astonishment.

"What have you to say to all of that?" Judge Andy asked the negro against whom "Happy Jim" was testifying.

"Wut Ise got ter say? I got ter say dat de gemmen am merstaken, fur Ise de witness in dis case," was the reply.

Happy Jim took a careful look at the negro and said to the court:

"Judge, I believe I have made a little mistake in this matter, and it rather seems to me that this is not the fellow I was talking about. You see, these Decatur street negroes all look alike to me, and it will take, what do you call them?—a physiologist to get them tabbed. I move that you let this fellow go and I will try to find the one I have been swearing against."

The motion was carried.

Nora's "Patty Hand" Dance.

Judge Andy scanned through his eyeglasses one of the names on his docket and said:

"The next case is that against Nora Slemmons, and I think she ought to be fined for having such a name."

Nora is a tall and portly white woman, and the officer stated that she had persisted in having a "patty-hand" dance at her place on Marietta street. A "patty-hand" is one where there is a dearth of music on account of financial depression, and an old negro is given a drink to sit in a corner and pat his hands, "keeping time, time, time." It is not quite as inspiring as a string band.

Nora Slemmons's "patty-hand" dance created so much noise that the police heard it a block away.

"You can't disturb the slumbers of your neighbors with a 'patty-hand' frolic," said Judge Andy, "and I will have to take a hand in the affair to the tune of $5.75."

Willie Toes the Mark.

Willie Milton, a colored youth over whose dark-hued brow fourteen summers have softly sighed, is among the knight errantry of modernized propensities who scorn the low, servile task of earning bread and meat by toil.

"The officer says you never work, Willie," remarked Judge Andy, "and in these troublous times of poverty, when the almighty dollar is like a fire-fly in the lake of the dismal swamp, you have either got to toil or steal. Why don't you work for a living?"

Willie Milton balanced himself on one foot, and threw the other up at an angle where the judge could view a foot which was wrapped with a bandage.

"Dat's de reason Ise bleeged ter tarch dis wurk business lite, Jedge Andy," replied Willie. "Ise got er foot on me what makes hit onkind ter tax me ter wurk berry hard."

"What's the matter with your foot?" Judge Andy questioned.

"De matter wid dis foot ob mine," was the reply, "is dat er mean ole mule stomped on hit last month, and de big toenail war clar smashed off."

"Your excuse is not legal," was the comment of the judge, "and I will hold that you must toe the mark with other people. Your fine this time is $5.75."

While Milton hobbled back into the waiting room, and when he was taken down stairs to be sent to the stockade, the bandage which had played the important role in court, was found upon the floor.

TO HONOR MEMORY OF GENERAL LEE

Celebration of His Birthday Occurs Today.

BANQUET AT THE KIMBALL

Two Receptions Will Be Held in Honor of the Great Leader.

COLONEL MARSHALL SPEAKS TONIGHT

His Speech on General Lee's Life and Character Will Doubtless Attract a Large Audience.

The celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee occurs today. All offices in the capitol will be closed, the city hall offices will be deserted and the school children will be given a holiday.

The Virginia Society of this city has in charge the celebration in memory of the great southern leader and the exercises held in respect to his memory will be made memorable. Two receptions will be given, and a banquet occurs tonight at the Kimball house, where the members of the Virginia Society, prominent citizens and a number of guests will gather around the table to speak of the leader of the confederacy and to drink toasts to his memory.

The central figure in all of the exercises to be held today will be Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, a native Virginian, who was on the staff of General Lee from the time the great man was chosen leader of the confederate forces until the surrender at Appomattox.

In addition to serving on his staff, Colonel Marshall was the warm personal friend of General Lee, and probably knows more of the history and character of the general than any other living man. Colonel Marshall is acquainted with much of the unpublished history of the confederate leader.

He speaks tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association on "General Lee; His Life and Character." This lecture will be free and every one interested in learning more of General Lee is invited to attend. Special invitations have been extended the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The directors are also invited to attend, as are also the Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Veterans, members of the Virginia Society and every persons in the city who desires to become better acquainted with the history of General Lee.

Will Arrive This Morning.

Colonel Marshall will arrive in the city this morning at 5:10 o'clock and will be met by a committee of the Virginia Society. He will make his headquarters at the Kimball house during his stay in Atlanta.

From 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon the Order of Robert E. Lee will celebrate the anniversary at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Peel, president of the order, 469 Peachtree street. Colonel Marshall, Major J. C. Courtney, president of the Virginia Society, and members of the society will be the guests of the order during a portion of the reception.

From there they will go to the Woman's Club rooms, in the Grand building, where the Daughters of the Confederacy will tender a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock to the admirers of General Lee. Special invitations have been extended by both the Order of Robert E. Lee and the Daughters of the Confederacy, to confederate veterans, sons of veterans, and all who desire to meet Colonel Marshall.

After a brief rest Colonel Marshall will go to the Young Men's Christian Association, where he will be introduced promptly at 7:30 o'clock by Major Courtney. The lecture has been pronounced very eloquent, as well as containing interesting information concerning General Lee.

The banquet at the Kimball, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, will be the crowning feature of the day's celebration. The banquet is a subscription affair and consequently no invitations have been issued to it. Seats may be obtained, however, from either Major Courtney, at the Western Union Telegraph central office, or at the Kimball house.

Major Courtney will preside over the banquet tonight. The principal speaker will be Colonel Marshall, who will respond to "Lee and Virginia." Governor Allen D. Candler will speak for the state of Georgia, Mayor James G. Woodward will respond for Atlanta, while Clark Howell and Hoke Smith will respond respectively for The Constitution and Journal.

Exercises at the Schools.

Exercises in memory of General Lee were conducted in all classes of the public schools yesterday. The teachers spoke to the children of their grades upon the life and character of General Lee, telling of his many excellent qualities and of his pure, noble life.

After these short addresses the children recited speeches concerning incidents in the life of the confederate leader and patriotic songs were sung. Professor Slaton, principal of the Boys' High school, assembled the pupils of his school in their society hall Tuesday morning and spoke to them at length of General Lee. He concluded by reading what the late Benjamin H. Hill said concerning the character of Lee.

The pupils of the Boys' High school agreed to memorize the selection from the speech of Hill and recited it in unison yesterday morning. Following this the boys made original speeches upon the subject of the exercises.



COLONEL CHARLES MARSHALL,
Who Will Deliver an Address on Robert E. Lee at the Young Men's Christian Association Tonight.

WILL CONTEST AN ELECTION

Constables in Judge Cook's District Filed a Protest Yesterday.

WHO ARE THE CONSTABLES NOW?

Newly Elected Men Want To Assume Their Office, but Those Who Are in Object.

A protest against the legality of the election held for the choice of constables in Judge Cook's district has been filed in the office of the clerk of county commissioners. It appears that a lively contest has sprung up in the district over who now occupies the position of constable in Judge Cook's court, and the commissioners of the county will probably have to decide on the legality of the election.

The protest filed yesterday was made by L. M. Castlebury and W. M. Smith, who now hold the positions of constables in the court. On the day regularly named by the Georgia law as the time for the election, J. and S. W. Wofford opened the polls for an election. The election was conducted in the usual way and two constables were elected to serve in Judge Cook's court.

The returns of the election were brought to the office of the county commissioners of constables to be held, Judge Cook was detained at his home on account of the illness of his wife. He said he would not hold an election.

Castlebury and Smith, it is said, remained at the place where the polls are usually opened until about 11 o'clock in the day, and as there was no prospects of any election being held they left the usual polling place.

It is stated in the protest that at 11 o'clock in the morning W. C. Horton, an ex-justice of the peace; S. P. Donaldson the next day and filed with Clerk Kontz. Since the election one of the constables, named Jones, has filed his bond and is ready to assume the duties of his new office. The other newly elected constable has applied for blanks to make out his bond.

They claim they were duly elected, although Judge Cook had nothing to do with the matter.

Castlebury and Smith, in their petition, protest that the election was not legally held. They say that the polls were opened at 11 o'clock in the morning; that no ballot box was used, and that no registration list was in the hands of the managers. It is claimed that there were three managers of the election, but no clerks were sworn in, as provided by law.

The commissioners will consider the situation at their next regular session and decide who now holds the position of constable in Justice Cook's court.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD DISPOSITION.

Mrs. Pinkham Says a Careful Regard for Bodily Health Makes Women Sweet and Attractive to All.

The world is filled with sweet women who are held back from usefulness by some trouble of the female organs.

Fretfulness and nervousness rapidly destroy sweet dispositions.



Sickly all-worn-out women cannot live happy lives. Nearly every woman may be well and happy if she will follow Mrs. Pinkham's advice. See what Mrs. Craig says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, and thought that I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."

—Mrs. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safeguard of woman's health is clearly proven by the thousands of letters constantly being received. Here is one from Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., Camden, N. J.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before writing to you I felt very bad, had terrible sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side; was tired and nervous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything, had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best understands a Woman's Ills

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Virginia Courtship" is styled on the programme a "romantic comedy," and so it is. Alive with human, natural romance, brilliant with a quaint exquisite humor, the play fairly sparkles—a gem of the stage. It is a play of the south, the old south, with the scene laid in old Virginia at a time when the old southern aristocracy was in its height, and the old southern gentleman lived the life of a prince and a life of pleasure. It is no absurd war drama, with the unreal traitors and the usual melodramatic climaxes. There are none of the unreal southern people in it with ridiculous accents intended to be southern. Even the old negro in the play, unlike any other play where the action takes place in the south, was natural. Down to the smallest detail, "A Virginia Courtship" is what no other southern play is—natural. That it will be enthusiastically received in the south there cannot be a doubt. That it will be appreciated in this section was evidenced last night by the way the audience at the Grand received it. And as for the story—well it is not entirely the story that makes the play. It is Mr. Crane, the company, the costumes, the mounting, the lines, the construction, in fact all the thousand things that go to make a perfect production. There is a charm about it that must be seen to be appreciated; it cannot be described.

As for the company, it would be hard to imagine a better one. From Mr. Crane down to the smallest part the company is as perfect in every detail as the play itself. Mr. Crane never had a more appreciative or a more delighted audience than the one at the Grand last night. He simply captured the house.

Prominent among the cast will be noticed the name of an old Atlanta favorite, Mr. Walter Hale, who was here some years ago at the Lyceum. Those who then saw in Mr. Hale the making of an artist were not surprised to see how perfectly he had fulfilled their expectations. But to dwell on the merits of each individual in the company would be to go straight through the entire cast. Each one seemed made for the part and each part seemed made for the player who took it. The company was as follows:

Major Richard Fairfax...... Wm. H. Crane
Captain Tom Fairfax, his son.. Walter Hale
Jack Neville, his adopted son...... Boyd Putnam
Amos Kendell, an overseer...... George F. DeVere
Berckeley, a young planter...... Frederick Truesdell
Squire Fenwick, an old lover...... William Boag
Neal, master of hounds...... William Dupont
Sam...... Percy Brooke
Juniper...... Fred Merry
Madame Constance Robert...... Miss Olive Oliver
Prudence Robert...... Miss Percy Haswell
Betty Fairfax, the major's sister...... Miss Kate Lester
Laura Fenwick, the squire's neice...... Miss Frances Stephens
Marie, Madame Robert's maid...... Miss Lelia Bronson

"A Virginia Courtship" will be repeated at the matinee today and tonight Mr. Crane's play, by Clyde Fitch, "The Head of the Family," will be presented. Miss Gladys Wallis, who was not in the cast last night, will be in the play tonight.

Those who saw the play last night are only the more anxious to see the change of bill tonight, for they are convinced that any play in the hands of Mr. Crane and his company would be a treat.



Mr. Crane and Miss Gladys Wallis, in "The Head of the Family."

At the Lyceum theater "Moths" was played to crowded houses at a matinee yesterday and again last night. "Turned Up," one of the funniest comedies on the American stage, will be produced this evening by the Lyceum Stock Company, which remains the same, with a few additions.

Miss Florence Stone, the leading lady, received an ovation at yesterday's matinee, and again last night. She was loudly applauded for her clever acting, and so won the admiration of a gentleman and his wife in the audience that after the first act they sent out and bought two dozen lovely American Beauty roses which they sent to the stage for Miss Stone. The applause of the audience at this mark of appreciation was deafening.

The man or woman is yet to be found who will not laugh and enjoy "Turned Up." It is a legitimate farce comedy full of bright things and amusing situations, and never fails to please. It had a run of a hundred nights in New York last season.

In the cast of this most excellent play will appear Louis A. Fritch, Cecil Kingstone, Randolph Murray, J. H. Hutchinson, Eugene Sanger, Arthur Garrells, A. Dark, A. Siegrist, Florence Stone, Mary Lawman, Lillian Leach, Elizabeth Rathburn and Hattie Neville. The play is to be produced under the direction of W. A. Whitecar. It is in three acts, every one of which is filled with life and action all the way through.

Seats for tonight's performance can be secured at the store of Phillips & Crew, on Peachtree street. The box office there will be open early this morning, and a rush is expected. The sale of Lyceum seats increases at each performance, which is good evidence that the company is winning favor and making friends.

One of the most popular and tuneful of comic operas, "Mikado," was given by the Kirwin Company last night at the Columbia. The company is especially suited to sing this opera and a very smooth and enjoyable performance was given. Of course every one present was familiar with the lines and the delightful music of the score, but the Kirwin company inspired more life and more comedy into the opera than is usually put into it.

Miss Kirwin made an excellent Yum Yum. Mr. Clark was good as the Mikado. Mr. Gordon's Nanki Poo pleased the audience and his solo received generous applause. Harvey was seen in his old part of the Lord High Executioner. His special songs brought down the house. Charles Fuller's splendid basso was heard to excellent advantage as Poo Bah. Miss Baxter carried the role of Katesha in a pleasing manner. The opera was well costumed and staged.

Tonight "Boccaccio" will be the bill. "Fra Diavolo" is announced for Friday night and Saturday matinee. Reserved seats will be sold at the matinee for 25 cents.

The first visit to this city of Klaw and Erlanger's big extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," is announced and public interest and curiosity in this much heralded stage piece have been so sharpened and whetted that it is not unreasonable to expect that the Grand will be filled during the engagement, which has been fixed for next Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee. The remarkable success achieved by this well known production during the past two seasons led to such insistent demands for it in the larger cities that its tours have been limited to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and a few other places.

This season it comes south with the original cast, scenery, properties and a company of eighty people.

The production of this piece has been accepted by critics and the public wherever it has been seen as embodying the best elements of extravaganza. Its elevated tone, the rare richness shown in mounting and equipments, the presence everywhere of taste, skill and judgment have combined to furnish the best and most complete work of its kind ever shown upon the stage of this country.

The addition of Marie Celeste and Hattie Moore to the company has augmented the vocal quality of the performance greatly. Nellie Lynch, Harry Kelly, Ross Snow, H. M. Moore, Henry Leone, Dan Baker and others continue in their former places, while Harry Clay Blaney, in the character of King Cole, adds largely to the fun of the piece.

Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon and their excellent company in Clyde Fitch's new drama of New York society life, "The Moth and the Flame," will be the attraction at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday. It may safely be set down as a very welcome event, for no new play of American life has been presented in recent years that has made such a splendid and distinctive impression as "The Moth and the Flame." Mr. Fitch has constructed a play which is said to deviate from the well traveled road of conventionalities and leads one through a pretty story of love and final sacrifice for the sake of honor. The story of the play, in a word, is that of a young girl who believes not the stories of her lover's black past and who thinks, at any rate, she may reform him. The beautiful moth flutters into the flame, and—well, in this case the moth was saved before her wings were gone. The production is a very handsome one. The first act shows the interior of a rich New Yorker's home and a picturesque children's party. The second act shows an elaborate church scene, with new and effective arrangement.

The Deadly Grip.

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip" or you will open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go coughs. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50 cents and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Albany Drug Co., and Sale-Davis Drug Co.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
Peachtree Street—Large lot, east front, with oak grove on it, $70 a foot.
Piedmont Avenue—Elevated lot, best part of street, for less than $60 a foot.
Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $360 per annum, for $3,650.
Corner lot, 50x150, on paved street, between the Peachtrees, only $2,600.
Only $2,250 buys beautiful elevated lot on best part of Juniper.
North Avenue—Nice two-story house, lot 60x140, in 250 feet of Peachtree street; $4,000.
Two new stores and other central property well rented for sale.
Lot 46x160, Linden, near Spring, for $500.
If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau.

7-r. h., 425 Luckie street	$22 50
7-r. h., 27 Richardson street	16 65
6-r. h., 130 Auburn avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 5 acres, Logan avenue	16 00
6-r. h., 124 Gullatt	16 50
6-r. h., 73 Hood street	18 00
6-r. h., 427 Auburn ave., after Jan. 15	12 50
5-r. h., 499 Loyd street	16 65
5-r. h., corner Cain and Hilliard streets	15 00
5-r. h., 91 Crumley street	16 65
5-r. h., 86 Pulliam street	20 00
4-r. h., 10 Brotherton street	11 00
3-r. h., 30 Humphries street	8 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA, GA.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, No. 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., E. Alexander St., g. and w.	$25 00
13-r. h., Central Place, g. and w.	30 00
10-r. h., Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
12-r. h., Whitehall St., g. and w.	25 00
10-r. h., Baltimore block, g. and w.	25 00
9-r. h., Whitehall St., g. and w.	27 50
7-r. h., W. Harris St., g. and w.	31 50
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
7-r. h., Oak street, West End	18 00
6-r. h., Johnson avenue	12 50
6-r. h., Ormond street	15 00
6-r. h., Garnett street, water	15 00
6-r. h., Formwalt street, g. and w.	25 00
5-r. h., Gullatt street	12 50
5-r. h., Loyd street	12 50
5-r. h., Atlanta avenue, at Grant park	8 00
7-r. h., Luckie street, g. and w.	22 50
8-r. h., Windsor street, g. and w.	25 00
8-r. h., Forrest avenue, g. and w.	35 00
8-r. h., Courtland avenue, g. and w.	35 00
8-r. h., Thirteenth street, g. and w.	20 00
8-r. h., Summit avenue, water	12 00

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—One 10-foot counter and showcase. Apply 10 Marietta street.

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Thoroughness in Prescriptions.

THE PREPARING of Physicians' Prescriptions is a duty of the Druggist which entails the utmost care and accuracy. Often the life of the patient depends upon the action of the ingredients compounded. We exercise great care in the selection of our Drugs and Chemicals for this work, thus insuring their absolute purity. We use the "double check" system in preparing Prescriptions, making it almost impossible for an error to occur. Our charges are very moderate.

Bromo Seltzer...... 9-20-40c
Scott's Emulsion...... 75c
Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, pints...... 50c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil...... 75c
Hamlin's Wizard Oil...... 38-75c
Mexican Mustang Liniment...... 20-40c
Perry Davis' Pain Killer...... 20c
Roche's Embrocation...... $1.50
Johnson's Chill Tonic...... 38c
Jacobs' Carnation Cream—a jelly of quince seed combined with other healing preparations; cures rough skin, chapped hands and face...... 18c
Tolu Rock and Rye...... 50c
Peach and Honey...... 50c
Vin Mariani...... $1.09
Ayer's Hair Vigor...... 75c
Pears' Unscented Soap...... 10c
Pears' Scented Soap...... 15c
Cuticura Soap...... 18c
Packer's Tar Soap...... 18c
Woodbury's Facial Soap...... 20c
Colgate's Violet Water...... 43-79c
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Extract...... 83c
Lavender Smelling Salts...... 25c
Pozzoni Medicated Face Powder...... 39c
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Toilet Powder...... 50c

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Three Stores: 6 and 8 Marietta Street, 23 Whitehall Street......

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

BRICK MACHINE WANTED—I will pay spot cash for a first-class, second hand, largest sized sword brick machine with latest improvements; machine made by Brewer preferred. Address letters to Spot Cash, care Constitution. 1-19-10t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FREE DENTISTRY—The Dental College on Butler street, fronting Grady hospital, is open for a few weeks longer; call at once; all work free and done under direction of teaching faculty. 1-19-7t

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—An elegant 5-r. cottage, Dunn street; water, gas, instantaneous heater, porcelain bath tub; new and nice; call and see me. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad st.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—To borrow $7,000 at 6 per cent; No. 1 real estate security. Borrower, care Constitution.

WANTED—To Exchange.

NEW COLUMBIAN Cyclopedia or Business Scholarship to exchange for desk or something. Box 63, Carrollton, Ga.

WANTED—To exchange a good nine-passenger wagonette for a light carriage. E. R. Roberts, Forsyth, Ga. 1-19-2t

FOR EXCHANGE for an improved place in Atlanta, a beautifully located place, six acres, near Nashville, Tenn. For particulars address Mrs. D., 479 S. Pryor st. 1-15-7t

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—9 shares Equitable Loan and Security stock. Write to W. F. Mathews, Turin, Ga.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

LOST.

LOST—Pair opera glasses at Grand Tuesday afternoon. Reward if returned to Miss Edyth Bleckley, care Miss Maud Johnson, 51½ Broad street, corner Hunter.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate mortgages, low interest, repayable in small monthly payments. 12-13-6m

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 612 Temple court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife wish to reside in an essentially private home where they would be the only guests received; two bedchambers with private sitting room required; none other than those living in a luxurious manner need reply. Write terms, with every particular, to L. L. D., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—One room with bath attached, for a gentleman; meals at Durand's. Apply at Durand's restaurant.

THREE elegant connecting rooms, 37 Woodward avenue, near Pryor; especially suitable for light housekeeping; $11.50 per month; gas, lights and water furnished free.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—One Newby & Evans upright piano in perfect condition, at $3 per month; call room 3, No. 70½ Peachtree st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-19 sun tues thur

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—Male Help.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—Holiday selling of new Teachers' Bible; 60 illustrations; new helps, maps, etc., etc.; big commissions; prospectus 50c.; 30 days' credit; steady business in future. Dept. Q., American Bible House, 73 Fifth ave., New York. 1-15-sun tues thur

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 1-15 17 19 21

WE WANT AT ONCE everywhere, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery. Salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1-5 thur sat thur

GENTLEMEN to act as correspondents for a New York magazine, also to take photographs for illustrating. Good camera supplied free. Experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 104 Park Row, New York. 1-15-7t

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Two salesmen; small salary and commission; bring references. The Martin & Hoyt Co., corner Peters and Forsyth streets.

CIGAR SALESMEN—Commission $10 per 1,000; greatest inducements ever offered. Falls City Introduction Co., Louisville, Ky. 1-15-7t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—A settled white woman without children to help in house duties and make herself useful for a small compensation; a good home for such a person. Address Box 4, Atlanta, Ga., with your address. 1-19-2t

LADIES—To act as correspondents for a New York magazine, also to take photographs for illustrating. Good camera supplied free. Experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 102 Park Row, New York. 1-15-7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN would like to make his home in the south; engineer by trade, but can turn his hand to most anything. Write stating amount of wages and kind of labor. J. A. Wilson, 204 Seely st., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRUGGIST — First-class prescriptionist, registered by examination, wants work; best of references. Address Druggist, care Constitution. 1-19-2t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-5-78t

PERSONAL.

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, practicing; soon graduated home. Box 196, Chicago. 1-19-1m

AGENTS to handle our high-grade perfumes; our plan wins; large profits; terms reasonable. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1-8-sun thr pep

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply at next meeting of city council for retail liquor license at 40 Wall st. Beerman & Co. 1-15-3t

LADIES—My monthly regulator is harmless and cannot fail; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-22-1m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A COMPETENT party who can invest a few hundred dollars cash, can secure a completely furnished 30-room hotel; house splendidly located, and now full of paying people—local and transient; good reasons for selling. Don't answer unless you are prepared to do business and mean business. "Opportunity," care Constitution.

WANTED HOTEL—I desire to lease a good commercial hotel; must be well furnished and desirably located. Address with particulars. Hotel, Lock Box 197, Chattanooga, Tenn. 1-15 sun tues thur

THE RIGHT PARTY can buy a well-established general agency for first-class insurance company, paying over $3,000 per annum; whole or half interest. Address Agency, care Constitution. 1-15-7t

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street, transient and permanent board at popular prices; steam heated. [illegible]

ALL NEWS BULLISH

Public and Private Cables Indicated Bull Turn to Sentiment.

SOUTHERN SPOTS HARDENING

Most Encouraging Feature of Day Was Marked Speculative Increase on Part of the Public.

New York, January 18.—By Associated Press: The market for cotton futures seems to have contracted some of the bullish fever prevailing in the stock market, prices today advancing 12 points with trading on a larger scale than has been noted in some time. The bulls were energetic throughout the day, being supported by bullish news from nearly all quarters and Liverpool in particular. The start was at about last night's prices, but bull supremacy soon asserted itself, and by midday a rise of 7 to 9 points had been scored with shorts displaying great uneasiness. The later phases of the market were still more favorable, although at times there were reactionary periods under profit-taking and concerted efforts by a few of the leading bears to start liquidation. The market was finally firm at a net gain of 7 to 11 points. Public and private cables alike indicated a bull turn to sentiment in the English market, the better feeling abroad resulting directly from reduced crop estimates and generally bullish news from this side. Futures advanced all day in that market, while sales of spot cotton were the largest in some time. Southern dispatches were practically reiterations of advices received earlier in the week, noting tardy farming operations rapidly dwindling receipts, small stocks in planters hands, hardening markets for spot cotton, more brisk demand from New England spinners and bad weather for gathering the staple still in the fields. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the day's developments was the marked increase in speculative interest on the part of the public. The advance of ⅛c in spot cotton to 6⅛ for middling, the highest point touched thus far this season, was a factor of no small importance in sustaining the late market.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 18.—The spot demand for cottons has been moderate today in all departments. Mail orders show some improvement. Staple brown and bleached cottons are very firm and full prices well maintained. Coarse colored cottons are quiet at previous prices. Prints firm and against buyers. Ginghams steady. White goods tending upward. Men's woolens quiet and irregular. Dress goods improving. Silks show upward tendency. Print cloths quiet, but firm at previous prices.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 9-16 to 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3¼d.
New York—Steady; middling 6⅛c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 5⅝c.
Savannah—Firm; middling 5¼c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Firm; middling 5¼c.
Memphis—Quiet and steady; middling 5½c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 7-8c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 5¼c.
Houston—Firm; middling 5⅝c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5½c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1899	1898	SHIPM'TS 1899	1898	STOCK 1899	1898
Saturday	452	350	600	276	21642	12232
Monday	279	492	250	1125	21671	71599
Tuesday	312	474	751	113	21232	12348
Wednesday	320	474	307	113	21245	12348
Thursday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1363	1790	1908	1627		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Open'g	Highest	Lowest	Last Sale	Closing bid and asked
January	5 68	5 78	5 68	5 78	5 78-79
February	5 68	5 77	5 68	5 77	5 77-79
March	5 69	5 80	5 69	5 80	5 79-80
April	5 73	5 81	5 72	5 80	5 82-83
May	5 75	5 86	5 75	5 86	5 85-86
June	5 77	5 86	5 77	5 85	5 87-88
July	5 79	5 89	5 79	5 89	5 89-90
August	5 82	5 93	5 82	5 93	5 92-93
September	5 76	5 76	5 76	5 79	5 84-85
October	5 77	5 84	5 77	5 83	5 84-85
November					
December					

Closed firm.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1899	1898	EXPORTS 1899	1898	STOCK 1899	1898
Saturday	39217	38039	74418	13917	1127208	1306437
Monday	48206	59526	22508	45637	1152639	1295144
Tuesday	45726	49071	31718	32137	1151284	1309901
Wednesday	24069	35409	16769	22976	1157549	4322002
Thursday						
Friday						
Totals	157208	173055	145408	114667		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	...	June	5 55
January	5 34	July	5 59
February	5 37	August	5 61
March	5 40	September	5 55
April	5 45	October	5 55
May	5 50	November	

Closed strong.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 18, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, business good with prices steady; middling uplands 3¼; sales 15,000; American 14,200; speculation and export 3,000; receipts 14,000; American 13,100. Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
January	....	3 06¼	Sellers
January-February	....	3 06¼	Sellers
February-March	3 05-64	3 06¼	Buyers
March-April	3 06-64	3 07¼	Buyers
April-May	3 07-64	3 08¼	Buyers
May-June	3 08-64	3 09¼	Buyers
June-July	3 09-64	3 10¼	Buyers
July-August	3 10-64	3 11¼	Buyers
August-September	....	3 12	Buyers
September-October	....	3 12¼	Buyers

Futures closed firm.

New York, January 18.—Cotton steady; sales 530 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; gulf 6⅜; net receipts 291; gross 563; stock 99,537.

New Orleans, January 18.—Cotton firm; sales 6,300; middling 5⅝; receipts 7,909; stock 475,330.

Galveston, January 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 200; receipts 4,135; stock 301,124.

Mobile, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; sales 1,000; receipts 951; stock 33,540.

Savannah, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; sales 554; receipts 1,925; stock 118,341.

Charleston, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; receipts 536; stock 26,547.

Wilmington, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5½; receipts 382; stock 18,549.

Norfolk, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 200; receipts 1,242; stock 54,341.

Baltimore, January 18.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; receipts 3,156; stock 33,141.

Boston, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 6; receipts net 1,658; stock 9,583.

Philadelphia, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅜; receipts 273; stock 8,238.

Memphis, January 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5½; sales 1,850; receipts 2,373; stock 135,471.

Augusta, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; sales 893; receipts 322; stock 48,552.

Houston, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; sales 175; receipts 2,327; stock 171,-485; expected tomorrow 3,700, against 7,072 last year and 7,538 in 1895.

St. Louis, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 5½; sales 325; stock 81,595.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 18.—Cotton market proved to be a hummer and today's advance was swift. Opening at practically last night's closing figures and advancing the first few hours of the market 8 to 9 points, with tone firm.

Liverpool showed 1½ points advance, with tone firm. Spots unchanged at 3¼d; sales 12,000 bales. Taking everything into consideration, cotton is the cheapest thing on the board.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 18.—There was a complete change in cotton sentiment this morning. Liverpool steadily advanced until the closing was nearly 2 points average above yesterday. Spots sales were 12,000 bales and export was on a large scale. First sales were unchanged from yesterday, but there seemed to be a scarcity of offerings and the shorts commenced covering. This buying was followed by legitimate purchases and the ring showed considerable activity. Closing prices were 10 points above yesterday with indications pointing to further advance. Liverpool and New York crowds were conspicuous buyers. Port receipts 24,000, against 35,409 last year. We look for a gradual advance with little reactions.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 18.—Europe paid no attention to the steadiness of the American markets yesterday, but opened easier. When, however, it became apparent the movement would be very light today and tomorrow they recovered their decline under the lead of this market. Some realizing has been noticeable, but the entire trade feel that prices must respond to this sharp falling off in the movement which, while partially due to the bad weather conditions of the past month, cannot altogether be explained away, and will modify crop estimates. Orders to accept profits on the basis of 5.90 for August were apparent at noon, preventing the morning's advance from passing that figure. The trade is convinced that unless the movement increases higher markets will follow.

The Wheat Position.

From The Wall Street Journal.

Wheat closed the week with the speculation on a much smaller scale than for some time. This was notwithstanding a feverish stock market at the highest prices on the boom. For two weeks good buying has appeared at Chicago under 70 cents for May and equally good selling over 71 cents. There has been selling by the houses conspicuous on the bull side, and the narrowing of the market suggests an evening up process all around. The public have an eye on wheat as a cheap commodity around present prices. Foreign houses, especially with Liverpool connections, are short a large line of wheat in the American market. A little bad crop news at home or abroad would encourage renewed buying by the bull leaders and a cent or two advance would be likely to bring in outside buying orders. While the short interest in this country is not considered large, traders are bearish and looking daily for a chance to get short on the theory that wheat always declines in the last half of January. The assistance of public buying or a covering movement of foreign shorts would appear necessary to get the price up very far. American clearances for the week again mounted up over expectations to nearly six millions, and according to Beerbohm's estimate leaves all other countries' shipments less than two million bushels. Opinions differ on the decrease in the American visible supply, but rather favor a small decrease compared with over a million decrease a year ago. Receipts have fallen off sharply and the big exports continue to pull down the reserves, with the visible over ten millions below the lowest corresponding period in eight years. Reports come in from the northwest that reserves have been drawn down to very small proportions, although the cash markets there have not been specially strong of late. As for weeks past, sentiment rules the market and the price moves contrarywise from the tone of the news in circulation.

Paine's Weekly Crop Summary.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, January 14, 1898.—The present week has been marked by no general activity in the movement of grain.

We have not had a winter for several years when farmers have parted with as little of their corn crop as they have to date.

I was very forcibly impressed the last week with an incident in my journey over the Burlington Missouri road in Nebraska. I traveled over 300 miles by daylight, and during that whole distance, while the country roads were as smooth as a barn floor, I never saw a single load of ear or shell corn going to market. This tells the situation better than all the figures that we can make. The good wheat crop in Nebraska which farmers grew in 1898, the got a good price for, paid what little indebtedness they owed, and now hold their corn as reserves for future use.

When we look at the high prices at which some of the granger stocks are now selling, we ask ourselves very properly, how long these prices are going to stay and what is there to keep them up? They are no dearer today than they were a year ago, when they were abnormally low, and I look to see stocks of these roads sell even higher, not so much on account of the crops, but upon the wants of the people. The new year will witness a great era of improvements upon the farm. House will be painted, new barns built, and a general clearing up and getting rid of the delapidated buildings upon the farms which have so long been an eye-sore.

Just a word about the winter wheat crop. We have had pretty hard lines for it during the last thirty days. The largest proportions of the winter wheat areas are today bare of snow. Up to this date, but it is early, I have not received any definite reports as to damage of the crop, but the concensus of opinion has been we have had a very trying winter so far on the crop. There has really been no movement up to this date of the winter wheat crop of 1898. All the offerings have been absorbed for home consumption, and this state of things may continue for over six months longer.

S. THORNTON K. PRIME.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 18.—The greater part of today's cattle offerings were of poor quality, and prices showed a decline of 5@10c, buyers evincing no greater eagerness to take hold. The comparatively small number of choice grades that were offered were disposed of at generally steady prices. Fancy cattle, $5.90@6.10; choice steers, $5.50@5.85; medium, $4.80@5.10; beef steers, $4@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.65; bulls, $2.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $.30@4; western fed steers, $4.15@5.80; Texas steers, $3.60@4.90; calves, $3.75@7.

Hogs in good demand; competition brisk and prices steady, some lots selling 5c higher. Fair to choice, $3.60@3.75; packing lots, $3.45@3.57½; mixed, $3.50@3.67½; butchers, $3.50@3.75; lights, $3.45@3.67½; pigs, $3@3.50.

Sheep in fairly active demand; heavy lambs were the poorest sellers. Inferior to prime sheep, $2.50@4.20; western ewes, $3.50@3.70; yearlings, $4.10@4.60; heavies, $4.75@4.80 for lambs.

Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 32,000; sheep, 18,000.

St. Louis, January 18.—Cattle: Receipts 3,200, including 1,400 Texans. Market steady for natives, with Texans strong and higher; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.85; bulk, $4.60@5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3@5.35; bulk, $4.25@5.10; light steers, $3@4.60; bulk, $3.20@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.15@4.35; bulk, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2@4.50; bulk of heifers, $3.20@4; bulk of cows, $2.30@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $3@5; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 10,400. Market strong to 5c higher; pigs and lights, $3.40@3.55; packers, $3.50@3.70; butchers, $3.65@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts 1,800. Market steady; native muttons, $3.25@5.85; lambs, $5@5.25.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 18.—Coffee: Options opened steady and unchanged and ruled inactive and featureless; buying checked by heavy visible supply, smaller warehouse deliveries and apathy of spot buyers; selling checked by cessation of decline in European markets, firmness and smaller receipts at Rio and Santos and bullish speculation in other markets. Closed quiet, net unchanged. Sales 5,000 bags, including March 5.55, May 5.75, July 5.75, September 5.70, October 5.95. Spot coffee dull and easy; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbing 7; mild quiet and about steady.

Sugar—Raw dull and barely steady; fair refining 3 11-16; centrifugal 96-test 4¼; molasses sugar 3 9-16. Refined quiet.

New Orleans, January 18.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2⅝@3 7-16; open kettle centrifugal 3 9-16@3⅞; centrifugal, no granulated or whites in first hands; yellows 3⅞@4 5-16; seconds 2¼@3⅞. Molasses quiet; open kettle 17@31; centrifugal 5@18. Sirup, none here.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 18—Turpentine firm at 41½; sales 194 casks; receipts 344. Rosin firm; sales 3,133 bbls; receipts 4,105; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.05; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.55; M $1.65; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Wilmington, January 18—Turpentine firm at 43¼@42¾. Rosin firm at 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30. Tar very firm at $1.10.

Charleston, January 18 — Turpentine firm at 41; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, January 18.—Wheat, futures closed steady; March 5s 9⅝d; May 5s 8d; spot easy; No. 2 red western winter 5s 8½d.

Corn, spot quiet; American mixed old 3s 10d; futures, January about steady at 3s 9⅝d; March steady at 3s 7⅜d; May steady at 3s 7⅛d.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 18.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $282,120,[illegible]; gold reserve, $[illegible].

TRADERS OVERSOLD

Their Eagerness To Get Back Previous Holdings Caused Advance.

WHEAT GAINED A FRACTION

Corn and Oats Advanced Small Fraction Each—Provisions Gained 2 1-2 to 7 1-2c.

Chicago, January 18.—A transformation of sentiment in the wheat pit today found several traders oversold, and in their eagerness to get back previous holdings the early loss was obliterated, May closing ½c higher. Corn and oats advanced ⅛@¼c each. Pork rose 7½c, lard 2½c and ribs 2½@5c.

Several commission people who had selling orders of a pressing character executed them on the curb before the opening, and that, together with lower cables from Liverpool and the continent, gave wheat a weak send-off. May opened ¼@⅜c lower at 70@70⅛c, but there was a great deal of wheat wanted at the decline, and the market became firm with a slightly upward tendency during the first hour. Receipts here and in the northwest were sufficiently moderate to favor the bulls rather than the bears, and early indications were for a heavy total of seaboard clearances of wheat and flour. Yesterday's revelation of the increase in Russian shipments was still in the minds of the traders, however, which prevented any enthusiastic buying and the market ruled rather dull, with May ranging around 70⅜c. Receipts were 184 cars, of which 14 graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 417 cars, compared with 459 for the same day last week and 235 for the corresponding day a year ago. Primary western market receipts amounted to 689,000 bushels, against 360,000 bushels last year, but this was offset by the heavy Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour, which were reported at 807,000 bushels. New York claimed 48 boatloads sold for export, but the general report from the seaboard was to the effect that no reply from the other side would be obtained to their offers. A dispatch from the northwest giving the opinion of a well known authority on the wheat situation had a bullish interpretation here, as it reported the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands in Minnesota and the Dakotas at only 25 per cent of the crop, or about 50,000,000 bushels. Bradstreet's statement of the world's visible supply made it 1,322,000 bushels more than it was a week ago, compared with a reduction of 1,931,000 the same week of last year. After a temporary decline from around 7½, to which May had slowly climbed, the short lived weakness being induced by Bradstreet's statement, the market became comparatively strong, May reaching 70⅜c about twenty minutes from the close. At that price a demand sprang up from traders who had calls sold, and May rose to 70⅞@71c, and closed at 70⅞c.

Corn was easy and a shade lower to start with, but the demand was good at the decline, and the firmness that developed in wheat helped corn to maintain its poed in wheat helped corn to maintain itself against shipping demand. Receipts were comparatively small at 35 cars, but the aggregate of western primary market receipts was about double that of the corresponding day a year ago. May opened a trifle lower at 36⅝@36⅜c and sold about the same time to 36⅞c, then sagged to 36½c, but very little could be bought at that, and it rose steadily to 27c, and closed at 26⅞c bid.

Heavy selling by prominent elevator concerns weakened oats early. After this lat was disposed of the offerings became light, and as the other markets became stronger the demand improved, resulting in a sharp advance. The country was bullish and backed their opinion by buying quite freely small lots. Receipts 175 cars. May opened a shade lower at 27⅛@27⅜c, declined to 27⅛c, advanced to 27⅝c and closed 27½@27⅝c.

Higher prices for hogs and heavy shipments of meats started provisions strong. There was a lot of selling early, however, and as the demand was scattered, prices eased off. As soon as the grain market began to show signs of strength this was all changed and the buying became animated, resulting in an advance all around. May pork opened 2½c higher at $10.07½, declined to $10, then recovered to $10.15, and closed $10.12½. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 430 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	70¼	71	70	70⅞
July	68⅞	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞
Corn No. 2—				
January	34½	34⅜	34½	34⅜
May	36⅝	37	36½	36⅞
July	37	37⅜	36⅞	37¼
Oats No. 2—				
July	26¼	26¼	25¾	26¼
May	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
Mess pork, per barrel—				
January				9.87½
May	10.07½	10.15	10.00	10.12½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
January				5.52½
May	5.72½	5.77½	5.70	5.75
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
January	4.67½	4.75	4.67½	4.75
May	5.02½	5.05	4.92½	5.05

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	14,000	52,000
Wheat, bushels	157,000	50,000
Oats, bushels	404,000	180,000
Corn, bushels	644,000	272,000
Rye, bushels	16,000	5,000
Barley, bushels	85,000	20,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 18.—Cables were again lower this morning with all foreign markets quiet and nothing doing. The opening here was about ⅜c lower, but buying orders came in and supported prices. This resulted in an advance of about ½c above the opening with sentiment at the close favoring buyers. Northwest cars were 417, against 335 last year.

Corn was about steady with buying of a better nature, and looks like it may advance.

Puts 70½. Calls 71⅜ ibd.

Changes in Available Supplies.

New York, January 18.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, increase 522,000 bushels. Liverpool corn trade news, afloat for and in Europe increase 800,000. Total supply increase 1,322,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 3,511,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 943,000.

Among the more important increases reported to Bradstreet's, not given in the ocial visible supply statement, are the gains of 340,000 bushels at Chicago private elevators; 213,000 bushels at Fort William, Keewatin and Port Arthur, Ontario; 197,000 bushels at Milwaukee private elevators; 152,000 bushels at Galveston and 50,000 bushels at Winnipeg.

The principal decreases are those of 300,000 bushels at Northwestern interior elevators, 186,000 bushels at New Orleans; 148,000 bushels at Newport News, and 140,000 bushels at outside points in Manitoba. The aggregate stocks held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., show a gain of 100,000 bushels of wheat for the week.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 18—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $10.00, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.29; New Orleans 5.25; New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.80; L. W. $1.00.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 18.—Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@4.00. Oranges $3.50@4.00; California $2.75@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 14@15c, owing to quality. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 9@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 6@6½c; Georgia 3@4½c.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 10@11c pound; dressed 13 to 15c; dressed chickens, hens, 11@12½c; fries, 12½@14c; ducks, 12 to 16; quail, 10 to 11c each; rabbit, 6 to 8c; squirrel, 6 to 10c; "possum, dressed, [illegible] to [illegible] each.

HEAVY AT OPENING

After Which the Movement of Stocks Was Uninterruptedly Upward.

GRANGERS WERE FAVORITES

Burlington an Easy Leader of the Grangers—Minor Specialties Made Substantial Advances.

New York, January 18.—The stock market except for an initial heaviness in sympathy with London, which reflected the New York closing yesterday, made practically an uninterrupted course upward. The gains were fractional in the general market, while the grangers and minor specialties made substantial advances. Investment purchases were very heavy and largely concentrated in the grangers. Early efforts to cause a continuance of yesterday's reaction lasted but a short time, as there was no evidence of important liquidation and London sales of some 25,000 shares were well absorbed. Commission house buying was renewed and the shorts were forced to cover in a number of stocks. The market was comparatively dull in the forenoon and then gradually increased in activity and strength up to the close. The feeling in London improved and there were some repurchases of stock for that quarter. St. Paul's increase of $144,000 gross for the second week in January inspired more confidence in that group of stocks, and there was an increase of western orders to buy compared with those of the last day or two, which had diminished. The probability that Burlington might presently refund some of the bonds on a lower basis, thus benefiting the stock, was much discussed, and Burlington rose over 5 points. It was learned that no action was taken by the Burlington directors in Boston today. Omaha reported the expectation of an extra dividend at tomorrow's meeting, and Northwest, because of the benefit which such action would accrue to it, advanced 4½ points. There were various rumors as to what the dividend in Omaha would be. Some had it the regular dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. Traders seeing the support extended to the market successfully bid up prices whenever opportunity offered. Sometimes it was Federal Steel, other times Sugar or Manhattan. In Sugar the gossip was that an agreement had been reached between the American Sugar Refining Company and one of its largest rivals to charge the same price on all sugars at all points, and then it was pointed out as being apparently significant that some of the people interested in United States Glucose were identical with men identified with Sugar. There were purchases of a number of the low priced shares, including Wabash, St. Louis, Southwestern preferred and Minneapolis and St. Louis. Among the inactive stocks which showed substantial improvements were Chicago Great Western preferred A, and Norfolk and Western preferred. Current rumor that Tennessee Coal and Iron was negotiating for the sale of some of its property, presumably some of its railroad holdings, was accompanied by marked strength in that stock. Manhattan opened off, but rallied about a point over last night. In respect to the rumors that the Vanderbilts or Metropolitan interests had secured control of the company a very large holder of the securities stated that the old management had not reduced their holdings and that the control was still in their hands. Central Pacific developed strength on reports that the reorganization plan was practically completed. Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which showed a decrease in gross earnings for the second week in January of over $26,000, failed to sympathize in the strength displayed elsewhere. Some srong features were Lake Erie and Western preferred and Readings and New York Air Brake. The volume of business, while greater than that of yesterday, lacked over 150,000 of reaching the million share week.

There were a number of important movements in the bond trade today, conspicuous among which was a rise of 8½ in Fulton Elevated 5s and 4 points in Burlington convertibles. The general market showed decided strength all around. Total sales $5,-105,000.

Government bonds closed unchanged for all issues.

The total sales of stocks today were 845,-100 shares, including 11,820 Atchison, 57,720 Atchison preferred, 32,720 Central Pacific, 94,420 Burlington, 6,490 Louisville and Nashville, 28,220 Manhattan, 21,520 Reading preferred, 7,435 Missouri Pacific, 18,420 Northern Pacific, 10,420 Northern Pacific preferred, 34,420 Rock Island, 14,700 Union Pacific, 39,500 St. Paul, 8,962 Southern Pacific, 13,000 Southern, 15,220 Southern preferred, 7,730 Union Pacific preferred, 21,180 Wabash preferred, 13,290 Tobacco, 29,850 Steel, 9,220 People's Gas, 55,240 Sugar, 36,000 Tennessee Coal and Iron, 13,320 Leather preferred.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2; prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent.

Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83@4.83¼ for demand and at $4.82¾@4.83 for 60 days; posted rates $4.83@4.83½ and $4.85½; commercial bills $4.81½.

Silver certificates 59½@60c.

Bar silver 59⅝c.

Mexican dollars 47⅜c.

Government bonds firmer.

State bonds strong.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	21½	New Jersey Central	100½
do. preferred	57⅜	New York Central	125
Baltimore and Ohio	68	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14
Canada Pacific	84⅜	do. 1st preferred	70
Canada Southern	55⅜	do. 2d preferred	36½
Central Pacific	47⅜	Norfolk & Western	18⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅛	North American Co.	7
Chicago & Alton	168½	Northern Pacific	47⅛
C., B. & Q.	137½	do. preferred	78⅛
Chic. & E. Illinois	64½	Ontario & Western	19⅝
do. preferred	114	Oregon R. & Nav.	47
Chic. Great Western	15¼	Oregon Short Line	45
Chic., Ind. & L.	9	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	85
do. preferred	33	do. 2d preferred	64
Chic. & N. W.	146⅜	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	188	Reading	22¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅜	do. 1st preferred	56⅝
do. preferred	94	Rio Grande & W.	29
Del. & Hudson	111½	do. preferred	69¾
Del., Lac. & W'n	154	Rock Island	119⅛
Del. & Rio Grande	20	St. Louis & Santa Fe.	9
do. preferred	68⅛	do. 1st preferred	68
Erie (new)	15⅛	do. 2d preferred	35¼
do. preferred	39⅜	St. L. & S. W.	8½
Ft. Wayne	181	do. preferred	21⅜
Great North'n pref.	160¼	St. Paul	126⅜
Hocking Valley	2⅜	do. preferred	167⅛
Illinois Central	116¼	St. P. & Omaha	97⅜
Lake Erie & W'n	18¼	do. preferred	169
do. preferred	87	St. P., M. & M.	180
Lake Shore	198	Southern Pacific	37
Louisville & Nash	66	Southern Railway	12¾
Manhattan L	108¼	do. preferred	47⅝
Metro. Street Ry	192⅜	Texas & Pacific	17⅜
Michigan Central	112	Union Pacific	46
Minn. & St. Louis	39⅜	do. preferred	74
do. preferred	98	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12¾
Missouri Pacific	44⅜	Wabash	8
Mobile & Ohio	36	do. preferred	23¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	Wheeling & L. E.	6¼
do. preferred	37⅜	do. preferred	26⅜

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	108½	United States	55
American	139	Wells Fargo	127

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	35⅜	do. preferred	113
do. preferred	89	National Lin. Oil	5⅛
American Spirits	13¼	Pacific Mail	45⅛
do. preferred	36½	People's Gas	111⅛
American Tobacco	147⅞	Pullman Palace	159
do. preferred	137	Silver Certificates	59½
Consolidated Gas	190½	Stand. Rope & Twine	9½
Com. Cable Co.	175	Sugar	129⅜
Col. F. & Iron	34⅜	do. preferred	111
do. preferred	90	T. C. & Iron	40¼
General Electric	99½	U. S. Leather	7¼
Haw. Com. Co.	58½	do. preferred	72⅜
Brook. Rap. Tran.	92⅝	U. S. Rubber	46⅜
International Paper	63½	do. preferred	114½
do. preferred	93	Western Union	94⅜
La Clede Gas	52½	Federal Steel	53⅜
Lead	38¼	do. preferred	83⅜

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅜	N. Y. Central 1sts	115¼
U. S. new 4s reg	128½	N. J. Cent. 5s	115
do. coupon	129½	N. Carolina 6s	129
U. S. 4s	112	do 4s	104
do. coupon	112⅜	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
do 2ds	99½	do 3s	69¼
U. S. 5s reg	111⅛	do 4s	102½
do. 5s coupon	112⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	106⅜
District 3 65s	118⅛	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	125
Ala., Class A	107	Northwest consols	142½
Ala., Class B	107	do deb. 5s	119⅛
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113⅛
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	101⅜
Atchison 4s	100⅜	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	131⅛
do. adj. 4s	80½	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	109
Canada So. 2nds	111¼	Pacific 6s of '95	—
Chicago Terminals	95	Reading 4s	86⅜
C. & O. 5s	118½	Rio G. W. 1sts	91⅜
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	107⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123
D. & R. G. 4s	100	St. Paul consols 7s	161
East Tenn. 1sts	104½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Erie Gen. 4s	73⅜	do 5s	120½
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	Southern Ry. 5s	106⅜
Gen. Electric 5s	110	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	88⅜
G. H. & S. A. 6s	108	Tenn. new set 3s	96
do. 2ds	107	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	110
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	do reg. 2nds	47
do. con. 6s	110	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	91
Iowa Cent. 1sts	110	Wabash 1st 5s	114
La. new consol 4s	108	do 2ds	98⅜
L. & N. unified 4s	96⅜	West Shore 4s	111
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	85⅜
M. K. T. 2ds	69⅜	do deferred	8
do. 4s	93⅜	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	67⅜

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 18.—The stock market continues very strong and all indications point to better prices. Burlington proved the leader in today's advance, with the coal properties a good second.

The recent activity in Reading issues has come mainly from buying from people who have not heretofore been noted for any particular friendliness toward the property or toward the coal stocks. These interests, however, have taken hold of these properties for two reasons. The first that the last annual reports show the company is solvent; the other bullish factor is the belief that important developments are taking place in the anthracite trade which will have a good effect on the position of all coal companies. The principal bull interests believe that public support will be forthcoming in view of these facts.

The market closed steady and all signs point upward.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 18.—The opening and first hour's trading was listless and dull. The room seemed to be playing the Micawber act—"waiting for something to turn up." In this they were not disappointed. Boston sent out telegrams stating positively that the Burlington bond refunding scheme was absolutely a success. This started things booming, and Burlington advanced over $5 a share. The rest of the grangers sympathized, and gains from ½ to 5 points followed. The Pacifics were strong, and also the trust stocks under the lead of Sugar and Tobacco. The other stocks were strong, but neglected. Closing prices were the highest of the movement.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, January 18.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Business on the markets here was reduced today, but the tone was hard on the confident expectation that the bank rate will be reduced tomorrow to 2 per cent.

Americans were dull early but steady on realizations except in Central Pacifics, which were again bought on rumors that the reorganization plan is ready. New York came strong, causing a sharp rally, and the close was at the best, especially in Atchison and Wabash issues. The latter's rise suggests here the comment that the boom has reached the end of the alphabet. London enthusiasm is much diminished.

Coppers were buoyant. Tintos were 34⅜, the record. Anacondas hang at 6 7-8 on stop limits.

Money is unlendable.

There is a slight demand for gold from the United States at 77s 9½d bid. The week's influx was £149,000.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	148¾	149¼	148	148	147⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	128⅛	130⅜	128¾	129⅛	129⅛
Atchison	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅜
do. preferred	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	57⅜
Balto. & Ohio	68	68½	68	68½	68
Brook. Rap. Tran.	92¼	93⅛	92	92⅛	92⅝
Bay State Gas	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	7	6⅞
Bur. & Quincy	132⅜	138¼	132⅜	137¼	137⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	45⅜
Ches. & Ohio	26⅛	26¼	26	26¼	26⅛
Canada Southern	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛	55⅜
Del. & Hudson	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112
Del. & Lack	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Con. Gas	190	190⅛	190	190⅛	190⅛
Gen. Electric	99	100	99	100	99⅜
Chic. Great West.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
Jersey Central	102	102⅝	102	102	101⅜
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
do. preferred	37⅜	38	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
Louisv. & Nash	65⅞	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛	66
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
Manhattan L.	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Mo. Pacific	45	45⅛	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜
Met. Street Ry	193⅛	194	192⅛	193	192⅜
National Lead	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38	38⅛
Northern Pacific	46⅜	47⅛	46⅜	47⅛	47⅛
do. preferred	78	79	78	78⅜	78⅜
N. Y. Central	124⅛	125⅛	124⅛	125⅜	125⅛
Northwestern	144⅛	147⅛	144⅛	147	146⅜
Omaha	96⅛	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	97⅜
Pacific Mail	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	45⅛
People's Gas	111	112⅛	111	111⅛	111⅛
Reading	22⅛	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Rock Island	117⅛	119⅛	117⅛	119⅛	119⅛
Southern Rwy	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
do. preferred	47⅜	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
St. Paul	125⅛	126⅜	125	126⅜	126⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	36⅛	40⅜	38⅛	40⅛	40⅛
U. S. Leather pfd.	71⅛	73	71⅛	72⅜	72⅜
Union Pacific	45⅛	46	45⅛	46⅛	46⅛
do. preferred	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛	74	74⅛
Western Union	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Wabash, pfd.	22⅛	24	22⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	35⅛
Am'n Spirits	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅛
do. preferred	37	37	37	37	36⅛
U. S. Rubber	46⅛	47	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	114½
Federal Steel	53	54⅜	52⅜	53⅜	53⅜
do. preferred	83	84	83	84	84
Illinois Central	115⅛	116⅛	115⅛	116⅛	116⅛

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent. †Ex-div. 2 per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	108
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107	Macon 6s	115
Ga. 4½s, 1915	119	Columbus 5s	106
Savannah 5s	111	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	111	Rome 5s	105
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	110
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	107
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	107	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	86
Atl'nta 4s	105	Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do incomes, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	200		Aug. & Sav.	105
Southwestern	105	107	A. & W. P.	114
			do deben.	101

Foreign Finances.

London, January 18.—Closing consols for money 11 5-16; for the account 111¾; Canadian Pacific 87½; Erie 15 7-8; Erie first preferred 40½; Illinois Central 119; Northern Pacific preferred 80 3-8; St. Paul common 128¾; New York Central 128; Pennsylvania 68½; Reading 11 5-8; Union Pacific preferred 75½; Atchison 22⅛; Louisville and Nashville 68; Grand Trunk 7½.

Bar silver quiet at 27½d per ounce.

Money 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 17-8@2 per cent.

The market for American securities opened dull and sluggish, but the feeling improved. Prices then fluctuated, and after a slight decline again improved and closed firm with the demand generally light.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 107.40.

Paris, January 18.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 95 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 18, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 18.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent, $4.25; straight, $3.75; extra fancy, $3.65; fancy, $3.45; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.65 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, January 18—Flour very quiet. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 80⅛@80⅜; options closed firm ¼@⅜c higher; January —; March 78¾; May 75⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 43⅛@43⅜; options closed firm ⅛c higher; May 41⅜. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 33⅛; options dull.

St. Louis, January 18—Flour dull. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 73⅛; track 74; January 74⅛ asked; May 75; July 67⅜ bid. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 35 bid; January 35⅜; May 35⅜ asked. Oats steady; No. 2 cash 28⅛; track 28⅜; January 28⅛; May 28⅜ bid.

Chicago, January 18 — Flour dull. Wheat, No. 2 spring 66⅛@68; No. 3 spring 62⅛@67; No. 2 red 70⅛@70⅜. Corn, No. 2 35⅛; No. 2 yellow 35⅜. Oats No. 2 26⅛@27; No. 2 white 29⅛@29⅜; No. 3 white 28⅛@29. Rye, No. 2 57.

Cincinnati, January 18—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 71⅛. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 35⅛. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 28⅛@29.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 18—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality 6⅜c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, January 18—Pork quiet; standard mess jobbing $9.00. Lard quiet; prime steam 5.30; choice 5.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 4.80; ribs 4.87½; shorts 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.37½; ribs 5.50, shorts 5.75.

Chicago, January 18—Mess pork $9.87½@9.92½. Lard 5.52½@5.55. Short rib sides, loose, 4.70@4.95; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.10@5.15.

New York, January 18—Lard steadier; western steam 5.85; January 5.85; refined quiet. Pork firm; family $10.50@11.00.

Cincinnati, January 18 — Lard firm at $5.30. Bulk meats quiet at 4.75. Bacon steady at $5.80.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 18—Eggs 14@15c. Butter western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small, 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 60@65c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 85c@$1.00 per bu; $2.50@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage 1¼@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 5@6c.

QUICK TIME. FINE SERVICE.
NEW PULLMAN LINE TO
TAMPA, FLORIDA,
—VIA—
Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.
In Connection with the Central of Georgia Railway and Plant System.
JANUARY 1, 1899.

7:30 pm	Lv	Atlanta via	C. of Ga.,	Ar	7:35 am
11:25 pm	Lv	Macon via	G. S. & F.	Ar	4:15 am
5:10 am	Lv	Jasper via	Plant Sys	Ar	10:20 pm
11:59 am	Ar	Tampa via	Plant Sys	Lv	3:30 pm
12:50 pm	Ar	P't Tampa via	Plant Sys	Lv	2:55 pm
1:30 pm	Lv [1]	" " via	Plant S S [8]	Ar	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	Ar [2]	Key West via	Plant S S [7]	Lv	10:00 pm
1:00 pm	Lv [3]	Key West via	Plant S S [6]	Ar	7:30 pm
6:00 am	Ar [4]	Havana via	Plant S S [5]	Lv	12:30 pm

1. Monday, Thursday and Saturday. 2. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. 3. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. 4. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 5. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 6. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 7. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 8. Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday.
Making direct connection at junctions for all Florida West Coast points, and at Port Tampa with Plant S. S. Line for Key West and Havana, Cuba. Lands you at the door of the Tampa Bay Hotel. Full information from, L. H. HILL, City Ticket Agent, C. of G. Ry., 16 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga. D. G. HALL, General Agent, G. S. & F. Ry., 8 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta.

KEILEY COAL AND ICE CO.
JELLICO COAL.
Coal Scuttles Free.
Stove Wood, Anthracite, Coke, Steam Coal always on track in car load lots.
45 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA GA. Phone 894

Paine, Murphy & Co
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

For Sale---$75,000
Athens Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Gold 6's, due 1916. Send for printed circular giving particulars; also for full list of January investments. John W. Dickey, Broker, Augusta, Ga.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 75.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.
Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.
THE BEST ROUTE
To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 10 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 45 a m
Leave Mobile	8 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Selma		6 40 a m	
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	6 30 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 10 a m	2 35 p m	
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 33 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 10 p m	Ar	Hogansville	Lv.	5 12 am
8 35 p m	Ar	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
H. D. Ellis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.
R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

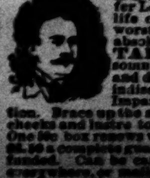
DON'T FREEZE IN ATLANTA!
Thomasville, the ideal winter resort, is only 11 hours from Atlanta.



THE MASURY HOTEL
one of the best furnished hotels in the south, is now open. A liberal management and reasonable rates. The only high-class hotel in city open all the year.
WARREN H. WILLIAMS, Manager.
(Formerly proprietor The Arlington, Gainesville, Ga.) tues-thur-sun

GRANT HOUSE
MRS. A. B. WALKER, Manager.
For a meal, a day or a permanent abode.
86 WHITEHALL.

MAKE PERFECT MEN
DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy. 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*13 Jacksonville	5 20 am	*13 Cincinnati	5 30 am
*8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	18 Macon	5 30 am
*35 Washington	5 10 am	18 Columbus, Ga.	5 33 am
*2 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35 Birmingham	6 40 am
17 Cornelia	8 30 am	12 Richmond	7 50 am
*1 Fort Valley	10 20 am	17 Chattanooga	7 50 am
19 Macon	11 10 am	33 Washington	12 00 n'n
19 Columbus	11 10 am	16 Jacksonville	12 05 n'n
*36 Birmingham	11 30 am	15 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
*16 Chattanooga	11 50 am	37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
*15 Jacksonville	3 30 pm	10 Macon	4 20 pm
*37 Washington	3 55 pm	10 Columbus	4 20 pm
*11 Richmond	4 30 pm	12 Fort Valley	4 35 pm
17 Macon	9 55 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 pm
17 Columbus, Ga.	9 55 pm	25 Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
*14 Chattanooga	10 30 pm	*14 Jacksonville	10 50 pm
*36 Birmingham	10 40 pm	36 Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3 Savannah	7 35 am	*3 Savannah	7 50 am
‡103 Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104 Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105 Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108 Jonesboro	12 00 n'n
*11 Macon	11 20 am	‡110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111 Hapeville	5 30 pm	*12 Macon	4 05 pm
‡113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1 Savannah	7 35 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS.			
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	[illegible]

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
3 Nashville	7 30 am	2 Nashville	8 15 am
73 Marietta	8 00 am	70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71 Chattanooga	10 35 am	72 Marietta	5 30 pm
1 Nashville	[illegible]	4 Nashville	8 35 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*38 Montgomery	11 40 am	*35 Montgomery	5 25 am
*34 Selma	7 00 pm	*33 Montgomery	1 00 pm
*36 Selma	11 30 pm	*37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 03 am	11 College Park	5 40 am
14 LaGrange	8 20 am	13 College Park	6 35 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	12 00 n'n
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 10 pm
20 Palmetto	7 45 pm	19 College Park	[illegible]
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 35 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 LaGrange	4 35 pm
26 College Park	8 00 pm	25 College Park	6 30 pm
28 College Park	12 25 am	27 College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN.			
42 LaGrange	10 20 am	41 West Point	5 40 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*7 Augusta	5 00 am	*2 Augusta	7 50 am
28 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	10 05 am
‡Covington	7 45 am	*8 Augusta	1 10 pm
*1 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 20 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	10 Covington	6 15 pm
*27 Augusta	8 20 pm	*4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*41 Norfolk	5 15 am	*402 Washington	12 00 n'n
*35 Elberton	9 40 am	*34 Elberton	4 30 pm
*403 Washington	2 50 pm	*38 Norfolk	7 30 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)
Lv Atlanta for Knoxville 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm
‡Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16th, 1899.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1? Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 25 am	10 35 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 15 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	12 06 pm		
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 22 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 05 pm		
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	3 00 pm		
Lv Danville	11 50 am	1 45 pm	12 Xaco	
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between these two points. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte, may be occupied at 9:30 p. m.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 5.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Atlanta	12 05 pm	4 30 am	4 20 pm	10 50 pm
Ar. Macon	2 25 pm	8 20 am	7 10 pm	1 07 am
Ar. Everett	7 35 pm			6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	8 45 pm			7 45 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 55 pm			8 55 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 7.	No. 13
Lv. Atlanta	4 00 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	7 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 35 am	11 30 am	7 35 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 45 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm		7 45 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 05 pm		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	7 35 pm		7 40 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and St. Louis and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Chattanooga; Brunswick. Also Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville.

No. 16, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

No. 15, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.

No 7, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Chattanooga.

	No. 10.	No. 28.
Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	7 00 am	6 05 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 50 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	1 25 pm	

No. 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 27 Daily.	No. 31 Daily.	No. 29 Daily. Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 24 pm	7 42 am	7 35 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	11 30 am	
Ar Greenville	11 51 am	10 50 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 10 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 45 am	9 30 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 10 am	5 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 25 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 35, Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham and Kansas City. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between New York and Atlanta.

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Atlanta Baggage and Cab Co. on orders left at ticket offices, Atlanta.

Office Kimball House Corner.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

PROF. WOODARD ON CHILD STUDY

This week has been made memorable in the history of the Atlanta Woman's Club by the appearance there Monday evening of Horace Fletcher, who spoke on the subject of a "Social Quarantine," and impressed his hearers with the great necessity of the kindergarten system, as the proper basis of education in child life.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Fletcher occupied a seat in another large audience at the club, and was an attentive listener to Professor J. C. Woodard, who, in an able lecture on "Child Study," emphasized what had been said by Mr. Fletcher Monday evening, on the subject of the kindergarten. The latter smiled with most evident satisfaction as he applauded the younger lecturer, who deserves the reputation he bears of standing at the head of his profession in the state, and who so ably expressed the same views prompting the writings and lectures of Mr. Fletcher.

There is no doubt that could the logical discourses of these two able gentlemen be heard by that contingent of the citizens of Atlanta interested in the proper educational development of the youth of the city, it would be a question of a very short time till Atlanta, keeping pace with the cities of its size throughout the country, would municipalize the kindergarten system, making it properly a part of the public school system. In the audience assembled to hear Professor Woodard yesterday were a number of Atlanta's cultured women interested in educational development.

Professor Woodard was introduced by Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, chairman of the child study section of the club. He spoke of the typical periods of interest in child study, as designated in three great movements of thought centering upon the child—the political, the aesthetic and the practical or scientific.

The political was during the time of Plato and Aristotle, when the civilization of the orient and occident first met, and when the child, as the future citizen, was the center of interest and the end of education was Greek citizenship, ignoring the individuality, the minor freedom, the spontaneity of the subject.

The second period, the aesthetic, was during the renaissance, when medieval Christianity and the renewal of the Hellenic learning met, when sentimental interest occupied human thought, and when the child was regarded as something to make life happy and home more agreeable.

"The third period, the practical or scientific," said Professor Woodard, "is the result of the physical, natural, social, industrial, moral and religious changes which have come in this century. In all spheres of activity evolution is necessitating reconstruction of human life.

"The standing interrogation is 'What will be the next great achievement?' The center of hope, possibility and aspiration in science, society and the church, the child, is, through affection, ambition and sympathy, the center of our present civilization. Representing the race in tendencies and inheritance, and at the same time endowed with an individuality of unexplored possibilities, the child has embodied in his own physical and mental structure laws, which, when fully comprehended, will enable us so to environ and stimulate him as to bring him into full possession of all his physical and mental possibilities.

"We shall agree then that the child is destined to fill a place in the political organism, but he shall also modify the state by his native and acquired powers; that society is not a work of chance, but rather the work of art, and that the individual, through normal development and united effort with his fellows, is the artist; that our conception of education today is that the child must be fitted not only to find his place in the political organism, to add to it the elements of artistic social growth, but that he must be brought to that power over his environment and the tools of civilization which will enable him to make some contribution to the uplift and onlift of humanity. Child study is the key that will unlock this great problem."

Professor Woodard classified child study as scientific and practical; the scientific as carried on by hundreds of teachers in America and Europe under the direction of specialists and universities, and some state departments of education; the practical, carried on in the home, in the school or by the parents' clubs, without any attempts at elaborate plutosophical formulation into principles.

Wherever the parents and the teachers have united in a study of the children, revolution in school and home methods, management and educational facilities, have followed with the brightest hopes of securing in the child the largest and fullest development of the head, the heart and the hand under most rational conditions. Here Professor Woodard spoke of child study as it concerns the parent, bringing out with force the idea that it creates a desire to know fully the conditions of human development as evidenced by psychologic, physiologic and sociologic investigation, thus constituting an educated and rational motherhood.

Relative to the teacher and the necessity of her knowing child life, Professor Woodard said:

"It has been said that the hand that rock the cradle rules the world; but I say the teacher who takes the plastic life of a little child and fashions it into a character of truth, honor, virtue and an humble trust in the Christ, contributes refined gold to adorn the society of the saints.

"Tuned in harmony with seraphim hearts was that of Jean Paul Richter, when he said: 'I love God and little children.'

"By judicial tests the teacher can learn the tendencies, the impulses, the interests and mental acuity of each child. She can know the fund of knowledge he brings into school, and therefore his ability to do certain work, to interpret certain relationships. One pedagogical law can never be obviated. 'Join the unknown to the nearestrelated known,' or better put, interpret the unknown through the nearest related known. Unless all these activities are known, unless the teacher knows the pupil's mental furnishing, all her work must be irrational.

"The most stimulating writer I know in this respect is Dr. G. Stanley Hall. He found that of the Boston children entering school, say about six or seven years old, 46 per cent were without a conception of sheep; 48 per cent of the hog; 34 per cent of the chicken; 19 per cent of the cow; 93 per cent of growing wheat; 16 per cent of growing potatoes; 91 per cent of where the ribs are; 51 per cent of the sunrise; 35 per cent of clouds; 54 per cent of woods; 48 per cent of river; 94 per cent of what leather comes from; 51 per cent of the origin of butter; 48 per cent of the origin of meat. Do we know the mental furnishings of our children when they come to us for instruction?"

In various parts of Mr. Woodard's lecture he brought out the fact that the mind of the child was susceptible to training in its earliest stages and that its education should begin when the child's mind was in the most plastic and impressionable state, thus following out the philosophy of Froebel, the founder of the great kindergarten movement, and who said: "Come let us live with our children."

WILL CELEBRATE LEE'S BIRTHDAY

This afternoon, in the rooms of the Atlanta Woman's Club, the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will celebrate the birthday of Robert E. Lee. From 3 until 5 o'clock there will be a short programme, including an oration by Mr. Lucian L. Knight, and a paper by Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, while from 5 until 6 o'clock there will be an informal reception. The exercises will be appropriate, brief and interesting, and there are few who will appreciate more fully than these patriotic women the significance of the day, and the honor due their great general. It was through the Daughters of the Confederacy that the birthday of Lee has become more enthusiastically observed within the last few years, and while the Atlanta chapter hold their exercises this afternoon, a similar programme will be presented by every chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy not only in the state, but in the south. In acceptance of the invitation extended by the Virginia Society, the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will attend the lecture of Colonel Marshall at the Young Men's Christian Association tonight.

To their reception in the afternoon the following are invited: The veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Virginia Society, the Ladies' Memorial Association and the children of the auxiliary chapter, while each member of the Daughters of the Confederacy is privileged to invite one guest.

THE ORDER OF ROBERT E. LEE

Members of the Order of Robert E. Lee will assemble at 469 Peachtree street at 4 o'clock p. m. today to celebrate General Lee's birthday.

At 4:30 o'clock Colonel Marshall, President Courtney and the Virginia Society will be received.

At 7:30 o'clock an oration will be delivered by Colonel Marshall at the Young Men's Christian Association, to which the order has received a special invitation.

On Sunday, January 22d, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., our chaplain, Bishop Morrison, will deliver the annual sermon at the First Methodist church. The public is cordially invited to attend this service.

JOHNSON-SNELL

The marriage of Mr. G. M. Johnson, of Lithonia, and Miss Ellen Snell, of Snellville, was solemnized yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. S. H. Braswell, of Duluth, performed the ceremony. The groom is a prominent young business man of Lithonia, and a son of the Hon. G. W. Johnson, who for a number of years represented DeKalb county in the legislature. He is known as a young man of great integrity, and is esteemed by all who know him. The bride is the only daughter of the late T. J. Snell, of Gwinnett county, and is a young woman loved alike for her charming ways and womanly character. For a number of years she has been one of the acknowledged belles of the county. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for this city, where they were entertained at dinner by friends. They left last night for Jacksonville and other Florida points, and upon their return will be at home to their friends at Lithonia.

JOHNSON-JONES

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Hapeville, the marriage of Mr. G. S. Johnson and Miss Vada Jones was solemnized. It was a church wedding, Rev. Dr. Dodge officiating, and only members of the families of both parties being present. After the ceremony the couple left for this city, where they will be entertained by friends for a few days, returning to their future home at Lithonia. Mr. Johnson is a prominent merchant of Lithonia, and is well known throughout the state, while the bride comes of one of the best families of Hapeville. The bridegroom is a cousin of Mr. G. M. Johnson, of Lithonia, who was married yesterday morning to Miss Ellen Snell, of Gwinnett county.

THE PARTIES OF LAST EVENING

Last night Miss Adelaide Howell, the youngest daughter of Colonel E. P. Howell, entertained fifty of the unmarried society set at a delightful party at her home in West End.

Progressive, six-handed euchre was the popular game played, and at the conclusion of the series lovely prizes were awarded. The prizes for the ladies were a lace handkerchief, a cut glass, silver-topped toilet bottle and a Cyrano chain in pearls. To the lucky gentlemen were given a silver and cut glass cigar box and a leather card case, with silver ornamentations.

The score cards were dainty and artistic souvenirs of the occasion, and at 12 o'clock an elegant hot supper was served.

Miss Adelaide Howell, the charming young hostess of the occasion, graduated from the Lucy Cobb institute last year, and although she has not made her formal debut in Atlanta society, she has already become an admired member of the younger set.

Her costume last night was of pale pink satin, the corsage exquisitely trimmed in lace, and was most becoming to her piquant blonde beauty. She was assisted in receiving by her guest, Miss Mumford, of Cartersville, who was very much admired in a toilet of pale pink silk, trimmed in white chiffon and ribbon.

Among the guests of the occasion were Misses Newman, Lochrane, Gay, Parsons, Wylie, English, Nicholson, Connally, Myers, Cunningham, Lowndes, Austell, Stocking, Black, Todd, Raoul, Dooly, Orme, Johnson, Hall, Murphy and others. Messrs. Frank Orme, Frank Inman, Hugh Adams, Charles Black, Jim Oglesby, J. B. Connally, Quill Orme, Hugh Foreman, W. P. Hill, R. F. Shedden, James Robinson, Shepard Bryan, W. H. Black, Fulton Colville, Travis Huff, Mays Ball, Lowry Arnold, Ulric Atkinson, W. G. Raoul, Jr., Priestly Orme and others.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Donovan, the wife of Colonel Donovan, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, and Miss Louile Roper, who is home on a three-day furlough from the corps reserve hospital of Huntsville, Ala.

The occasion was a delightful one, affording many of Miss Roper's friends the opportunity of welcoming her home and meeting her friend, Mrs. Donovan.

Progressive echre was the game played during the evening, the victors being awarded beautiful prizes. At 11 o'clock a hot supper was served in the dining room, where the usual beauty of the apartment was enhanced by artistic decorations.

Miss Roper, the bright center of attraction, wore the uniform she adopted in the hospital corps of nurses, and was a picture of grace and simplicity in her gown of pink gingham and a white muslin apron, on one sleeve being the band of white cloth, surmounted by the red cross, signifying her association with the hospital corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis entertained with that charm and hospitality that made their party of last night a most delightful one.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The following clipping from The Mexico City Herald will be of interest to Atlantians:

"Mr. Clem Evans, who is connected with the General Electric Company, has returned to the city after an absence of some time in the United States. Accompanying him is his sister, Miss Lucy Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., who expects to remain for the rest of the winter in Mexico. Mr. and Miss Evans are children of General Evans, of Georgia, one of the most gallant of the confederate generals."

Miss Mary Draper will entertain at a buffet luncheon at 1 o'clock today, in honor of her guests, Miss Wood and Miss Perkins.

The Fortnightly Euchre Club will be entertained tonight by Miss Ellen Hillyer, in honor of Miss Jones.

The children of Mrs. P. H. Mabry are quite ill at the residence of their aunt on Cooper street.

Miss Willie Crockett, of Jonesboro, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Haynes, 192 Courtland street.

Professor Woodward returned to Newnan yesterday afternoon.

Miss W. Y. Atkinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Loulie Gordon, leaves today for Newnan.

Mrs. Donovan and Miss Loulie Roper return to Huntsville today.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe left last night for Florida, where she goes to attend the meeting of the Florida state federation.

Mr. Horace Fletcher will remain in the city till Monday, the guest of Mr. W. B. Lowe.

Miss Junia McKinley will be among the visitors in Washington during the Daughters of the American Revolution congress. Miss McKinley is honorary state regent for Georgia, and ha for several years been a leader in all Daughters of the American Revolution work.

The Piedmont continental chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be represented at the centennial congress to be held in Washington next month by the regent, Mrs. Heber C. Reed, and one uelegate, Mrs. Louis H. Beck; Miss Estelle Whelan and Miss Mary Draper, alternates.

Miss Rosa F. Dibble left this morning for a few weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Aiken and Charleston, S. C.

Miss Mary Munford, of Cartersville, is visiting Miss Adelaide Howell.

The Virginia Society has extended an invitation to the Children of the Confederacy to be present at the meeting of that order tonight in the oYung Men's Christian Association hall.

Worthy of a Lady's

attention is the exhibit of water colors at Sam Walker's, 10 Marietta street. Call and see them. They are free.

LETTER CARRIERS' BANQUET.

The Mail Carriers of the City Gave an Enjoyable Dinner at Folsom's Last Evening.

A delightful dinner was given by the Letter Carriers' Association of the city last evening at Folsom's restaurant, and a large number of carriers were present.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was a splendid one, the members of the local branch of the association listened to toasts responded to by the heads of the different departments at the custom house.

The toastmaster was Mr. Dan W. Irby, who presided over the banquet hall in a happy manner and led the way with an eloquent speech.

The following toasts were responded to during the evening:

"The Mailing Department," Wallace Rhodes.

"The City Delivery," Captain C. K. Maddox.

"The Money Order Department," Joseph Thibadeau.

"Letter Carriers' National Association," J. B. Leamon.

"The Register Department," B. Vigneaux.

"Our Departed Friends," J. T. Lynch.

"The Bundy," Ab Coners.

"Substitute Carriers," George Neely.

"The General Delivery," George S. Conyers.

"Experience of the Oldest Carrier," Uncle John Elder.

The response to the toast, "Substitute Carriers," by Mr. George Neely, was acknowledged to be the hit of the evening, and Mr. Neely was loudly applauded.

RECKLESS DRIVER FINED

Dan Boykin Sent to the Chaingang For Colliding With Dr. C. D. Hurt's Buggy.

Dr. Charles D. Hurt was in the police court yesterday afternoon to prosecute Dan Boykin, a negro hackman, for reckless driving. The doctor said that Boykin and two other hackmen were racing down Edgewood avenue, and that Boykin's vehicle collided with his buggy.

The affair occurred day before yesterday, and Dr. Hurt stated that it was the most disorderly and reckless driving he ever saw. "It is no fault of the negroes that I am not now dead," said the doctor. "My buggy was nearly overturned by the collision."

Boykin said he was only trying to pass the other hacks.

Recorder Calhoun fined Boykin $25, which he failed to pay, and he was sent to the chaingang for thirty days.

Persian at the Fourth Presbyterian.

M. Yowman, a native Persian who has been in this country but a short while, will speak at the Fourth Presbyterian church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The address of Mr. Yowman will be under the auspices of the ladies of the church, and will be heard by a large audience.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
(Made only by John I. Brown & Son, Boston.)
give instant relief in
Hoarseness



DEATH OF MR. A. C. BEALL

Passed Away at 4 O'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

HAD BEEN ILL FIVE WEEKS

Demise Due to Pneumonia Following Typhoid Fever—Funeral Will Occur This Afternoon.

A. C. Beall died yesterday afternoon.

He will be buried today at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of the late Judge John Collier, 47 Nelson street.

Mr. Beall's death was not unexpected. He had been sick for five weeks. Since Sunday his condition had been critical, and since early yesterday morning it was considered hopeless.

Mr. Beall was first attacked with typhoid fever. On Saturday, last, pneumonia also set in. This complication, as his family and attending physicians recognized from the first, materially reduced his already slight chance for recovery, and they feared, almost expected, that his death would result.

Early yesterday morning a marked turn toward the worse set in, and he sank rapidly. The end came shortly after 4 o'clock, when, surrounded by his family, he passed quietly away.

The funeral services this afternoon will be conducted by Rev. W. W. Landrum, of the First Baptist church, of which Mr. Beall was a member, and Rev. Walker Lewis, of the First Methodist church. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers:

Lawrence Harrison, Morris Rich, James E. Carlton, F. W. Holt, John Crawford and A. A. Maxwell.

The interment will be at Oakland.

Mr. Beall was one of the best known figures in Atlanta, and of distinguished prominence among the dry goods men of the town. He was forty-two years old, and a native of Troup county.

He came to Atlanta as a young man, and has since made his home in this city.

He first entered business with Silvey & Co., but afterwards left that firm and went to M. Rich & Co. This latter store will be closed from 2 to 4 o'clock today, out of respect to his memory, and to allow his old co-workers to pay the last rites to him.

Mr. Beall married Miss Lilly Collier, daughter of Judge John Collier, ten years ago. His wife and three children, all boys, survive him.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH MENKO.

Will Be Buried This Afternoon at 2 O'Clock.

The body of Mr. Joseph Menko arrived in the city last night at 11:30 o'clock. He will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Oakland cemetery. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 289 Whitehall street.

The pallbearers are: E. G. Coffman, Austin, Frank Walker, Will Parker, Ed Steinheimer, Walter Visanska, Joe Gershon and Joseph Fuld.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is still in the lead. The people seem to like this old reliable cough medicine, and we don't blame them; it is the best remedy for a deep-seated cough or cold, and will effect a cure in one day.

Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

THEIR WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

A Few Friends of Chief and Mrs. Joyner Enjoy a Pleasant Evening.

The twentieth anniversary of the wedding of Chief and Mrs. W. R. Joyner was celebrated at their home last evening, and a delightful time was spent by the small party of friends that came with congratulations for the host and hostess.

The guests of the evening consisted of the close friends of Chief Joyner who waited on him at his marriage over twenty years ago. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Waldo, Mr. Harry Stockdell and Mr. F. H. Richardson.

Delightful refreshments were served during the evening and the small party spent a pleasant and thoroughly agreeable time together. Reminiscences of the past were indulged in and Mrs. Joyner was the toast of the guests.

FREE

Upon receipt of request we will send to interested persons, postpaid, a handsome illustrated booklet, giving a scientific treatise of the

Cause, Consequence, and Cure of All

Hair Troubles.

The cause, consequence, and cure of every ailment of the hair and scalp are fully described in language that can be understood by every one. The illustrations are perfect. The opinions of the best-known scientists and specialists of the world are freely given. In fact, it is the most complete and comprehensive work of its kind ever compiled. Address

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS,
18 Desbrosses Street, New York, N. Y.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.
We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

"A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient."

Regular $15, $13.50 and $12.50 Men's Stylishly Made

SUITS AT $9.90 EACH

Too large a stock. Season far advanced.

GOOD BUSINESS — Sacrifice every Garment at an Extremely Low Price and get the money that is tied up in so large a stock.

BAD BUSINESS — Drag along and carry our Stock over to next season, then present them as new goods. . . .

We would rather "swallow our medicine" gracefully and pin our faith to Good Business. You know we sell nothing but the Best Tailored Ready-to-Wear Clothing in the city. Therefore,

A Cut Price Sale

in our store should interest the economical who want to dress well and at little money.

Eiseman & Weil
3 WHITEHALL

THE GRAND

MATINEE TODAY; TONIGHT.

WM. H. CRANE

And His Admirable Company in Two Great Comedies.

MATINEE TODAY,

"A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP."

TONIGHT,

"The Head of the Family"

Sale now open at Grand box office.

Friday and Saturday, January 20th and 21st. Matinee Saturday.

Klaw & Erlanger

Present their famous production of Barnet & Sloane's extravaganza, THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

With a Vast Company of 80—PEOPLE—80.
And the Most Lavish Equipment Ever Seen On the Stage.
Sale now open at Grand box office.
wed thur fri sat

DeGIVE'S COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 25c. Special Two Weeks' Engagement,

WILBUR-KIRWIN OPERA CO

TONIGHT,

BOCCACCIO.

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,

FRA DIAVOLO.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

Great specialty features, including Wilbur high art living pictures after the operas.

Admission 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats 50c.

Matinee—25c all seats reserved.
Sale now open at Miller's.

LYCEUM

TONIGHT

—The Funny Comedy—

"TURNED UP."

One Long Laugh from Start to Finish.

Night Prices—10, 25 and 50c.

Seats on sale Phillips & Crew Company.

RACES.

GRAND HORSE SHOW

AT TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa Agricultural, Racing and Fair Association.

First mid-winter meeting 30 days, commencing January 14, 1899.

LIBERAL PRIZES FOR SPEED

All speed tests under American Racing Association Rules. Large and handsome amphitheater. Ample stables, abundant supply of water. Excursion rates on all railroads. For further information address GEO. I. PALMER, Manager, Tampa, Fla.

The Ink used on this paper is from the

STANDARD Printing Ink Co.,

No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

What you eat satisfies you.
What you wear impresses the public.

Comparison Price Sale

High Art, Ready-to-wear Clothing for Men and Boys—every grade from good to best—every shade from somber to gay—every size from small to large. Well made and made in style. We will touch your heart through your purse. We offer your money back if you want it. Join our vast army of satisfied, well dressed patrons. We can fit you and we will—Come and see.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

Savannah Line

(Central of Georgia Railway Ocean Steamship Co.)

Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston AND THE EAST.

IN WINTER OR SUMMER

—Steamers sail direct—

Savannah to New York.
Savannah to Boston.

TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL

For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR LOW RATES WEST,

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

FRED. D. BUSH,

District Passenger Agent,

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

1 Brown Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A SPEEDY CURE

for Lost Manhood, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Results of Errors of Youth, Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys and other organs. Advice and valuable medical book, sealed free. Address Dr. GRINDLE, 171 West 12th St., New York City.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Mary Jane Alexander, administrator of estate of Henry S. Alexander, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all perons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. John N. Malone, administrator of estate of Mrs. Mary A. Malone, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, January 12, 1899. R. G. Ortagus has applied for letters of administration on the estate of W. R. Cochran, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. Mrs. Matilda W. Huzza has applied for letters of administration on the estate of T. H. Huzza, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. Harvey Hatcher, Jr., has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Park Morrill, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. Frank T. Ridge, guardian of Maude Pearl Adams, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan 12-19-26 feb 2 thurs

T. D. JONES v. LUCY JONES, No. 6925, March term, 1899, Fulton Superior Court. To Lucy Jones, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 4th day of January, 1899, T. D. Jones filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the March term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.
Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 4th day of January, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County.
jan5 19 feb 9 23

HATTIE CUSTUS HALL vs. Robert L. Hall—No. 5736, Spring Term, 1898, Fulton Superior Court. To Robert L. Hall, Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 15th day of February, 1898, Hattie Custus Hall filed a suit against you for divorce returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.
Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 3d day of January, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
jan 4, 18 feb 4, 18, mch 4

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, January 12, 1899.—Robert R. Wood, Jr., has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Martha J. Wood, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in February next. W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. H. L. Woodward, administrator of the estate of Marcus H. Woodward, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan 12-3m thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. William W. Moore has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Henry Sutton, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. George A. Murray has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Willie Murray, minor ,under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. Nelson Avery Chastain has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Ida May Holcomb, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted on the first Monday in February next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. Arnold Broyles, administrator, etc., of the estate of John G. Reynolds, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan 12-3m thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 11, 1899. To the heirs-at-law of Phoebe Hawkins, colored, deceased, who reside out of said state: Rufus M. Houston having as executor applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next February term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in February next, as said will of deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, January 11, 1899. The appraisers appointed upon application of Martha A. Rosser, widow of William S. Rosser, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next February term of this court why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. William R. Hammond, executor of will of Maggie E. C. Holmes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. R. I. Kelley, administrator of estate of Samuel G. Hammond, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, December 8, 1898. B. O. Kennedy, administrator of estate of Ellen M. Kennedy, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
dec9—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Maria Louisa Lumpkin, executrix of the will of W. W. Lumpkin, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March, next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
dec 8-3mo thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Lee Hagan, executor of will of Johanna Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Cornelia D. Cunningham, executrix of will of John D. Cunningham, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, January 11, 1899. John W. Williams, administrator of the estate of Edmond Thomas, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan 12 3m thurs

Analysis will prove



Hunter Baltimore Rye

To be

The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskey

because by natural process it is what it's represented to be.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its

Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

pure whiskey
vs
.... la grippe



fitzhugh
.....lee.....
whiskey

The best antidote for la grippe is pure whiskey, but be sure that you get it pure. fitzhugh lee whiskey fills the bill—it's pure and old—and mellow—and fine. it's a tonic and a stimulant—smooth enough for anybody.

bluthenthal "b.& b."
and bickart
strictly wholesale

n. b.—if your dealer don't keep it please le us know.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Tutt's Liver Pills
keep the system in order and prevent morbid conditions of the liver which precede disease.
A Preventative of
sick headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, coated tongue, loss of appetite, constipation and
All Bilious Diseases.

E & W
TRADE MARK
WHIPPED SEAM CUFFS
SHERWOOD
EARLSWOOD
BLACKWOOD

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HAL MORRISON, ARTIST.
Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT
And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $30.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

ATTEND THE BEST.
The Atlanta Business college gives thorough, practical course in business, shorthand or telegraphy. Low monthly rates. Call or write.



The Roller Tray
ALL STYLES
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
OUR OWN MAKE.
We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.
77 Whitehall St.
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO
TRUNK AND BAG CO.

Auction Sale

The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.

LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER.

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request. BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

FOR MEN ONLY
A perfect method to develop, strengthen, enlarge all weak, stunted, feeble portions of the body. Effects of errors and excesses cured. A simple plan, indorsed by physicians. Appliance and treatment sent on approval. No money in advance. Write for explanation and proofs; mailed in plain, sealed letter. Correspondence confidential. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BANKERS TO ARGUE MONEY ORDINANCE

Hearing of the Friends of Peeples Postponed Until Friday Morning.

CHAIRMAN J. D. TURNER TALKS

Treasurer Asserts His Resignation Will Follow Mayor's Signature.

EARNEST OPPOSITION TO ORDINANCE

W. P. Hill, Author of Ordinance, Explains Its Object and How It Was Enacted—Other Interviews.

The conference of the finance committee of the city council called by Mayor Woodward yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving the friends of City Treasurer Thomas J. Peeples an opportunity to protest against the ordinance passed by council Monday, adjourned without hearing argument and without action being taken.

The members of the finance committee, with the exception of Councilman W. S. Thomson, were all in their seats when the meeting was called to order, and the city attorney, whose ruling in a similar case two years ago promises to play an important part in the decision, was represented by Assistant City Attorney Pendleton.

In behalf of Treasurer Peeples, who was also at the meeting, there were present Vice President W. L. Peel, of Maddox-Rucker Banking Company; Robert F. Maddox, Jr., and W. H. Kiser.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Turner, who stated that his committee had been asked to meet by Mayor Woodward, in order to consider the objections that might be raised to the ordinance transferring the deposit of the city to the Lowry Banking Company and the Fourth National bank. He asked that the representatives of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company proceed with their argument.

R. F. Maddox, Jr., stated the friends of Mr. Peeples were not prepared to bring the matter before the committee at the meeting and he asked that the time be extended: Mr. Maddox said:

"The attorney for our bank is also attorney for the Lowry Banking Company, and we have learned only in the last few hours that he would prefer to take no part in the argument before the committee; we, therefore, ask the honor to postpone the hearing until we can have our side of the case properly prepared."

Committeeman Hammond desired to know why the hearing had to be conducted by an attorney, but Mr. Peel stated that he thought best that the case should be so conducted, and if Mr. King, of the firm of King & Spalding, could not attend to the matter it would be necessary to make other provision.

No objection was raised to a postponement of the matter and Mayor Woodward finally set Friday morning at 12 o'clock as the time for the hearing.

Treasurer Peeples Talks.

City Treasurer Peeples, whose position as custodian of the city funds will be made only a nominal one should the ordinance passed by council become a law, was one of the most prominent figures at the meeting yesterday. To a representative of The Constitution he stated that he would prefer to say nothing for publication at this time, but was willing to say what his probable action would be in case the ordinance receives the signature of the mayor. He said: "In that case, it is more than likely that I will resign the position. Nothing seems to be left but that."

What Chairman Turner Says.

Chairman Turner, when seen at the close of the meeting yesterday, said:

"I wish it to be known that I have no enemies among the banks of the city, and only sought to carry out the law as I saw it. The ordinance requiring the finance committee to dispose of the city's money to the best advantage is a state law amendatory to the city charter and went into effect, I think, in July, 1895. It is true that if the average daily balance amounts to $145,000, the city getting an interest of 2 per cent will realize about $3,000 at the end of the year. Considered by itself this is a proposition that would meet with general favor."

Ex-Councilman W. P. Hill Talks.

The ordinance relative to the disposal of the city deposit, which for the first time will be made operative, should the mayor sign the ordinance introduced in council by Mr. W. P. Hill, who at that time was the representative of the fourth ward in council. The following is a statement from Mr. Hill in regard to the ordinance, which for some time bore his name:

"Yes, it is true. I introduced the ordinance in the city council in reference to the city's deposit and was instrumental in having the charter amended so that that ordinance could become operative. At that time the city treasurer was elected by the city council and the main object in passing this amendment was for the twofoid purpose of eliminating the election of city treasurer, who was then elected by the council, from complications that would naturally arise in the election of mayor, councilmen and aldermen, for then the question arose and was largely determined by whom the candidates aspiring for council would vote for for city treasurer. It became necessarily more important to those wishing to control the city deposits than the election of councilmen or aldermen, and very frequently men were elected to those positions through the support of those interested in the election of a treasurer regardless of their fitness or merit, the important question being, how will they vote for treasurer?

"Another object equally important to the welfare of the city was that, at that time, the city was borrowing in the neighborhood of $200,000 a year for the average period of six months, and paying interest on it sometimes as high as 6 and 7 per cent. I had investigated the question pretty thoroughly and I found that in most of the cities in the union where large deposits belonging to the city were in the treasurer's hands the city made contracts with responsible banks and received interest on daily balances. This I considered a good reason why the change ought to be made, purely on business principles. About the time this amendment to the charter concerning the deposits was made another amendment was passed by the legislature making the treasurer of the city an elective office by the people, and to a large extent, this cured the first reason for making the change; that is, the preventing of combinations being made in the election of councilmen with the view of voting for a certain man for treasurer. But the second reason is still quite apparent, and I have never understood how or why the council, from the date of this amendment up to the present time, has not endeavored to make some fair contract to carry this law into effect.

"I have understood that heretofore bids have been received for daily balances, but I don't know this to be true. I see now that responsible parties have offered to pay the city at least 2 per cent on daily balances, and this will probably amount to about $3,000 a year to the city. It does look strange that this law has not been carried into effect before this time. Of course I think it is a good law, ought to have been enforced since its adoption and should be enforced now.

"If it had been enforced and it had been understood by the banks and the moneyed men of the city that it would be enforced, the city would have been the better off by several thousand dollars and the unpleasantness of certain elections might have been avoided.

"I think it nothing but just for me to add that in view of the election before the people, in which the city treasurer fairly won his race, doubtless under the impression that the law which had been allowed to remain inoperative since its adoption, would continue so doing his term of office, and the election was held and won with this idea in view; it would be hard to deprive him of the fruits of victory.

"If the enforcement of this law will result in an income to the city, the right of individuals ought to yield to the welfare of the people.

"I am glad to see that at last the law is likely to be of some material benefit to the people, which I knew would result if properly enforced."

Statement from Mr. H. T. Inman.

Mr. H. T. Inman, who was chairman of the finance committee of the city council the year following the passage of the ordinance introduced by Mr. Hill and who is thoroughly familiar with the nature of the ordinance, has made the following statement to The Constitution. Mr. Inman, it had been stated, was of the opinion that the ordinance was inoperative for certain reasons. This Mr. Inman denies in the following interview:

"That is a mistake so far as saying I thought the ordinance inoperative," said Mr. Inman; "or rather, it is a mistake so far as my term as chairman of the finance committee is concerned. The Hill ordinance had been adopted just prior to my entrance into council, and the finance committee, of which I was chairman, acting under the direction of that ordinance, requested propositions from each of the banks of Atlanta concerning the city's deposits. We received propositions from almost every bank in Atlanta, the city's deposits prior to that time having been with the Lowry Banking Company. Some of the banks offered to pay interest and some did not. Among the banks offering to pay interest were three which have since gone out of business. Prior to that time the city had been paying 6 per cent interest on its temporary loans, and while the Lowry Banking Company offered no interest on the city's deposits, it agreed to charge the city only 3 per cent on its loans—a saving of 3 per cent in the city's interest rate, or about $3,000 per annum. Under Mr. Hill's ordinance it was the duty of the finance committee to make such arrangement in reference to the city's deposits as, in its judgment, was deemed best for the city. We weighed carefully each proposition received, and in the judgment of the finance committee, consisting of well known business men, the proposition of the Lowry Banking Company was decided to be the best for the city. It was accordingly accepted and the money was left in the hands of Mr. Orme, the city treasurer, his bond having been increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

"The law was by no means ignored, for we understood that under that ordinance the finance committee was directed to deposit all the city's money to the best advantage of the city. This we did, and in my opinion, the good judgment of the committee was demonstrated. Some of the banks which have since suspended business may have offered a little better rate, but in the judgment of the committee it was not wise to accept their propositions. Had the city acted differently on their propositions, it would have been necessary for it to have changed depositories under conditions which, to say the least of it, would have involved the city's deposits in confusion and possibly litigation and loss. We had bids from some strong banks, but we could not make a change without dividing up with most all. This was considered unwise, especially as the Lowry proposition saved us as much money in the end as the city at that time had to borrow $200,000 for six months every year to bridge over the summer."

Colonel Maddox's Statement.

Colonel Maddox was asked if he had anything further to say on the subject, and replied:

"I don't know that I have anything further to say, only I wish the people could vote on this question today. The citizens thought they settled the matter last summer when, by a vote of two to one they decided that as the Lowry Banking Company has been fed from the city's deposits for fourteen years, it was about long enough, but, you know, it is a hard think to wean an old calf—they sometimes starve for want of the nourishment if suddenly taken away, being unable to procure other.

"I notice Judge Anderson says in the morning paper, when the same question of putting the city's money out at interest came up before and several of the banks offered to pay this 2 per cent, ours among them, and he decided that the deposits could not be withdrawn from the treasurer, because it would release his bondsmen, that none of the banks offered to put up security. I wish to say that we were never asked to put up security, and, after we made the offer to pay this interest the finance committee made a private trade with the Lowry Banking Company by which we were denied the privilege. I know of no legislation which has passed since then to change the judge's opinion.

"I understand that the laws of this state say that no member of the city council shall be permitted to vote on any question in which he is personally interested, and I understand that some of the most active members of the present council are stockholders in the two banks whose proposition was railroaded through, therefore the vote was clearly illegal.

"It seems to me that when four banks, the number the law requires to pay interest upon the city's deposit, did not bid upon this deposit, and only two banks offered to pay this interest, the question then of putting the money out on interest was at an end, or at least before accepting these offers the committee should have given the designated depository of the city treasurer an opportunity to make another proposition, as was the case when the question was up in 1896.

"I also understand that all of the banks in the city did not have an opportunity of bidding on this money. I do not know that the finance committe had a right to select a few, and not give all of the chartered banks a chance.

"I think the people of Atlanta fully understand this matter, and I do not believe it is their wish, judging from the large number who have called to see us today, among them a number of Mr. Orme's supporters, to change the management of the city's account, at least during this term, especially so since this law has been in fect since 1895, and which the wise councilmen who have preceded the present body failed to enforce."

Bank Was Not Asked.

The chairman of the finance committee at the meeting of council stated that all the banking institutions in the city had been given an opportunity to bid on the deposit of the city. The Bank of Commerce, in a letter written to Mayor Woodward, complains that no such communication was received by them as by other banks in the city inviting them to bid for the money of the city. The following is a letter received by Mayor Woodward from the Bank of Commerce:

"Hon. J. G. Woodward, Mayor, City.—Dear Sir: We see published in the city papers that the finance committee of the city council gave notice to all of the banks of the city requesting them to put in bids for the city deposits. The Bank of Commerce, a state bank, doing business under a charter granted by the legislature of the state of Georgia, demurs to th action of the finance committee and respectfully states that we had no notice or opportunity of submitting a bid. The council had taken action before we knew or had any information that such would be done. We think we should have been accorded the same privileges by your committee as other banks. Very truly,

"BANK OF COMMERCE,
"By M. L. Bates, President."

FIRE IN THE WHEELER MINE.

A Number of Men Were at Work, but All Escaped.

New Castle, Col., January 18.—The Wheeler mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was discovered to be on fire just after the night shift started work. An alarm was sounded and the men called out. The number of men in the mine was about sixty. Ten men were working beyond where the fire was supposed to be. They escaped without injury.

MAYOR WOODWARD SIGNS FRANCHISES

Protest of Citizens Against Lee Street Extension Is of No Avail.

ATTORNEY CARTER MAKES PLEA

Mayor Says He Will Be Drawn Into No Street Railway Controversy.

CONSOLIDATED WAS WELL REPRESENTED

Councilman Pope Calls the Action of the Council Monday Nothing but "Snap" Judgment.

The signature of Mayor Woodward was placed on the two franchises granted to the Consolidated Street Railway Company by the general council shortly after the close of the hearing given to representative citizens of West End yesterday afternoon.

During the course of the lengthy hearing, which consumed the entire morning, the action of the council in granting the franchise to the Consolidated on Lee street was vigorously attacked, no objection appearing to the right of the company to extend its line down Hurt and Decatur streets.

The course pursued by the mayor was no surprise, after his statement to those present before the hearing began that he did not propose to be drawn into any street railway controversy, and that it would be his policy to use every power at his command to obtain harmony.

In making his decision the mayor showed clearly that he disliked the use of the veto power at his command, especially since every member of the general council had voted for the franchises with exception of the representative of the fourth ward. The following statement was made by Mayor Woodward, explaining his position and the reason for his signing the franchises:

I have approved the franchise for the extension of Lee street solely upon its merit. The people upon Lee street, where the street car line is wanted, are practically a unit for the improvement, and I certainly think they are the proper ones to be consulted, and not people who live in other parts of the seventh ward and are already provided with street car facilities.

I desire to have it understood once and for all that I will take no part nor recognize any fight or difference between the different street railroad interests of the city, or any other faction or interest, but will act on each question coming before me upon its merit, and the best interests of the city of Atlanta. In my inaugural I stated that I wanted to see all bickerings stopped and the old-time spirit of all getting together for Atlanta renewed. With that condition of affairs confidence will be restored, and capital will seek investment here, and give employment to our people.

Both Sides Represented.

The argument before Mayor Woodward yesterday morning was not participated in alone by citizens of West End, and the right of the Consolidated to the franchise was maintained vigorously by representatives of the corporation. Among the officials of the Consolidated on hand to answer the arguments of the West End citizens were President Woodruff and Attorney John B. Goodwin, both of whom indulged in arguments upholding the action of the general council.

Among the citizens of West End who came to protest against the Lee street franchise were: Dr. T. D. Longino, R. H. Caldwell, M. E. Tailor, Malvern Hill, G. A. Howell, Jr., Y. A. Gresham, T. B. Ferris, J. O. Hardwick, J. C. Daniel and E. V. Carter.

At the announcement by the mayor that the meeting would come to order, Attorney Carter rose to speak in behalf of his fellow citizens of West End.

Mr. E. V. Carter stated that it was his wish to call the attention of the mayor to the fact that there was great opposition felt by the people of West End to the proposed plan of extending the Consolidated lines out Lee street to the barracks. He said that there were three good reasons for these objections on the part of the citizens of West End, and all that he asked was that they be allowed to present these objections to the council. He said:

"We were not accorded that right on Monday," said he, "as we had not been notified that the matter was to come up at that time. I understand that at that meeting it was stated to the body by certain interested ones that all objection to the proposed extension had been withdrawn. Those exceptions have not and will not be withdrawn. Those assembled here this morning are representative citizens of West End, and with one or two exceptions they are all against the contemplated plan of extension. In the first place, we object to it on account of the objectionable characters that will ride on the line. In the next place, we have no guarantee that the present schedule of Gordon street will be kept up. The third objection that we offer is the fact that the chert road will necessarily be torn up and put in a bad condition by the proposed new line. We now have a good driveway out Lee street and we do not desire that it be ruined.

"The franchise which is now awaiting your signature certainly went through the council with a rush. Our common councilman was placed at a disadvantage and we knew nothing of the matter until we read of it in the papers of yesterday."

During the delivery of this speech Mr. Carter was interrupted by the mayor.

"Mr. Carter," said he, "you are doing some members of the council great injustice and I cannot sit here and hear it."

Mr. Carter replied that he did not desire to cast any reflection on any of the members and said that he thought that if the matter had been placed before them in the manner in which he, together with the majority of the citizens of West End desired that it should be, that the council would certainly do what was right.

When Mr. Carter sat down, Mr. John H. Caldwell, who said that he lived on Lee street and would probably be affected in a measure by the proposed extension of the line, made a short speech in opposition.

Councilman Pope Talks.

Councilman Pope, of the seventh ward, said that he desired to say a few words to explain his position in the matter. He said:

"I understood from both Mr. Shropshire and Mr. Woodruff that all objections had been withdrawn, and so when the matter came up Monday I was placed at a disadvantage. No one had come to me to say that these objections had not been withdrawn, and I consequently thought that they had been. It now appears that the citizens of the seventh ward had absolutely no knowledge that this matter was coming up. I did not know it myself. If it was presented at the first meeting, it certainly was not read. I never heard it before Monday, and at the meeting of the council held then I objected to the proposed plan from the standpoint of schedules.

"There has been a very smooth piece of railroading done here and some advantage has been taken of the citizens of West End. Had I known that the matter was coming up on Monday, I should have been prepared to discuss the matter in a satisfactory manner; but it was a surprise. The very ones who might have objections were kept in the dark and knew absolutely nothing about it until the whole thing was sprung last Monday, then it was too late. I am confident that the statement made by the two gentlemen, to the effect that all objections had been withdrawn, influenced the majority of the members to vote as they did. It is only natural to presume as much."

Mr. G. A. Howell stated that he was one of those opposing the plan and said that all he asked was that the people be given a chance to say something in their own behalf.

Mr. J. D. Young said that the reason he opposed the extension of the line was the fact that those people living on Gordon street would not be given as good schedules as were at present in force.

Mr. Malvern Hill was the next one to speak, and during the delivery of his remarks both he and Mayor Woodward used some sharp words. Mr. Hill began by saying that he had no intention of making a fight against the Consolidated; that it was not a question of where citizens of West End lived, whether on or off the proposed line of extension, but a question of fairness.

"I believe," said he, "that had that statement that all objections had been withdrawn not been made, that the case of this delegation would have been weakened. It is not for me to say what shall be done about the proposed line, except that our objections be given a hearing. To my mind there is abundant proof that there was undue influence brought to bear to cause the franchise to pass council, and that this influence consisted in the fact that it had been presented to the members of the body that there was now no objection to the proposed line. That there is objection is shown by this array of citizens, who come to protest against allowing the Consolidated to put down its tracks without a word from us—the ones who are vitally interested—in regard to the matter."

Favored by Shropshire.

Mr. W. R. Shropshire appeared as in favor of having the Consolidated lines extended out Lee street to the barracks. He said, among other things, that the people on Gordon street wished to deny other citizens of the place the convenience of street railway facilities.

"They have got a good thing," said he, "and they know it, and yet they don't want any one else to have the benefit of it. Some of the gentlemen opposed to the plan of extension say that the action of council on Monday was a surprise. It was a surprise to me, I'll admit, but not in the way that they suggest. I understood that the committee had been 'fixed' and would not pass favorably upon that franchise, and consequently I was more than surprised when I found that they had taken favorable action in regard to it."

As representing the Consolidated, Mr. John B. Goodwin made a few remarks, in which he stated that he should like to show those opposed to the extension that the three reasons advanced were only of fancied importance.

Mr. Anthony Murphy said that while he was not a citizen of West End, he had lived on the proposed line of extension and would be affected by it. He was in favor of the plan, as he believed that it would benefit not only his section of the county, but the city at large.

"I'll admit," said Mr. Murphy, "that the chert does not lead to the 'good place' and that the soldiers at the post are considered to be undesirable neighbors, but I have been living near the barracks for a number of years and have never missed so much as a chicken from my place. The people on Gordon street have a habit of opposing everything that happens to come up, and about the only way to satisfy them is to wall them up in a colony to themselves."

Mr. A. P. Morgan, a citizen of Oakdale, stated that he was in favor of the line being extended to the post, and that the majority of the citizens of Oakland were of the same mind. He said that he did not consider the soldiers as bad an element as had been stated, and that there had been comparatively little trouble with them in his town.

Mr. Ernest Woodruff, president of the Consolidated street railway, said that he should like to say a few words in behalf of the road of which he was president. He said that this company had made the application for the right to extend its line out Lee street many months ago, and that those who opposed the plan had had ample time to make known their objections.

"In regard to the matter of schedules," said he, "it is to our interest to give as good service as possible, or else the public will not patronize our lines. No one knows this any better than we do. Our company never has, nor never will, construct a line with schedule restrictions. It is our intention to some day extend the Lee street line out to College Park and possibly to Hapeville, and certainly we have no other desire but to do what we can for the public, for it is to this public that we look to for our support."

After Mr. Woodruff finished speaking, Mr. Carter rose and stated that he had no desire to respond to any of the gentlemen who had spoken for the proposed plan, but he only desired to emphasize the fact that the people had not as yet had a hearing.

What Mr. Culberson Says.

"Some people seem interested in my position on the question of the Lee street franchise," said Mr. Hubert Culberson yesterday, "and to place myself right before them I wish to say I did not call on the mayor to ask him not to sign the franchise granted. I simply asked him, at the request of Mr. E. V. Carter, to give an audience to some of the citizens who desired to be heard, and told him that I was not taking and would not take sides in the matter for the same reason set forth in my views previously published."



Triumph of Worth. . . .

The very hearty reception accorded to MURRAY HILL CLUB pure Rye Whiskey is indisputable endorsement of its satisfying qualities.

MURRAY HILL CLUB IS LUXURIOUS GOODS, sold at reasonable prices—a pre-eminent Whiskey without a rival. It is listed by all the leading clubs, and served at the most exclusive functions. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Judge Newman Back.

Judge W. T. Newman returned yesterday from Columbus, where he has been holding court this week. Several matters of importance were adjudicated in the Columbus court, and as it was thought the entire week would be consumed by the business there, no cases were set for trial in the United States court here.

HOTEL BONAIR, 384 PEACHTREE STREET Atlanta. Cuisine and service excellent. Conveniently located in fashionable section of city. Homelike, neat, new and modern. Delightful for all, especially for ladies and strangers. Rates reasonable.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, vault and bank fixtures; No. 4 Peachtree street, near railroad; No. 124 Peachtree street, large corner store, cheap rent; No. 80 Whitehall street, store and basement; No. 161 Marietta street, large store, opposite big stables; No. 163 Marietta street, very cheap; No. 51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard, railroad front; No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling. Anxious to rent.
BEAUTIFUL offices in the Fitten building, one of the most prominent locations in the city; heat, light and elevator service; cheapest rent in Atlanta.
LARGE HALLS, offices, rooms in the Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; rent secondary consideration.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and conveniently arranged 9-room house on Moreland avenue, in Edgewood; stables and outbuildings; waterworks and furnace in house; large corner lot; car line in front of door; rent very reasonable to right party.
NO. 187 EAST Simpson street, nice 7-room cottage, $18; No. 11 Hilliard street, 3-room house, large lot, $10.
LOCAL MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate; rates reasonable; no delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree st.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
$2,150—Splendid 6-room cottage, near in; must go at once.
$5,000—Elegant West Peachtree lot, 50x200; the cheapest on street; must go.
Piedmont Ave.—Beautiful corner lot, east front, at a bargain.
$1,300—Renting investment, near in, corner lot: 2 4-room houses, renting for $19.
$3,000—Nice Hood street house and lot; cheap.
$50—For beautiful West End lot, 50x200, if taken in next few days.
$1,700—300 feet front on 2 paved streets, well located; very cheap.
$2,000—60 acres land near Georgia railroad, east of Decatur; 800 apple trees; improved.
Money to loan on city property; 5 to 7 per cent.
Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Tel., 363

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

Store property is always in demand, and is constantly enhancing in value, and Marietta street is acknowledged to be one of the best business streets in the city. I represent a lady who owns 75 feet front on this street, running back to the W. and A. R. R., and she is obliged to pay off a mortgage, and is willing to sacrifice this property

For Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars

The property is well worth $7,500 at this time, but that has nothing to do with the case, as she is obliged to sell.
G. W. ADAIR.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 500 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BEALL—Died, January 18, 1899, at 4 p. m., Mr. A. C. Beall, aged forty-two, at No. 87 Nelson street. Funeral from the residence of the late Judge John Collier, No. 47 Nelson street, at 2:30 o'clock today. The acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Beall and Mr. and Mrs. John Collier and family are requested to attend. The following named gentlemen will meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 2 o'clock to act as pallbearers:

Lawrence Harrison, J. E. Carlton,
John Crawford, M. Rich,
F. W. Holt, A. A. Maxwell.

HARRIS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. I. P. Harris are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence in Ormewood Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery. The veterans will please act as pallbearers.

MEETING NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., January 19, 1899.—General Order No. 25. The following members of Camp Walker are requested to attend the funeral of brother I. P. Harris this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Meet at Swift's parlors, on South Pryor street: S. G. Moore, H. H. Penny, R. S. Ozborn, M. C. Casey; and the following members of Atlanta camp 159, United Confederate Veterans, are requested to meet with us: Dr. Charles D'Alvigny, George S. Webster and Colonel R. S. Rodgers. By order

R. S. OZBORN, Commander.
JOSEPH S. ALFORD, Adjutant.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening, January 19th, at Masonic hall, Pryor and Hunter streets, 7 o'clock sharp.

All brethren duly qualified invited to attend. DAVID MARX, W. M.
JOHN A. ERDMAN, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 18.—Weather conditions and general forecast: A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to the St. Lawrence valley. A storm of considerable intensity has moved from the north of Montana to Manitoba; snow has fallen in the lake region; rain in the middle and south Atlantic states and Ohio Valley and on the north Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen from the middle and lower Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, except no change on the south Atlantic coast, and has risen in the middle and north Rocky Mountain regions and Missouri and Red River of the North valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific coast. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts. It will grow colder in the Atlantic states and warmer in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the lake regions. Fresh northwesterly winds on the middle and south Atlantic coast.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Fair; colder in southeast portion; light to fresh northerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

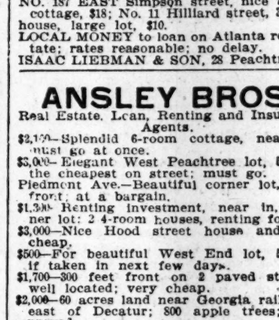
Daily mean temperature	43
Daily normal temperature	42
Highest temperature	48
Lowest temperature	38
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	.98 inch

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather as selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., January 18, 1899.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Mean temperature.	Precipitation. Inches
New York, clear	28	38	.00
Norfolk, rain	36	40	.01
Charlotte, cloudy	40	52	T
Raleigh, cloudy	38	44	T
Wilmington, rain	44	58	T
Charleston, cloudy	54	62	T
Augusta, clear	52	58	.00
Jacksonville, clear	52	66	.00
Savannah, clear	54	58	.00
Atlanta, clear	38	48	.00
Tampa, clear	60	70	.01
Pensacola, cloudy	44	56	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	40	44	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	36	40	T
New Orleans, cloudy	44	52	.00
Palestine, clear	42	48	.00
Galveston, clear	52	54	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	52	58	.00
Buffalo, clear	16	20	.01
Detroit, clear	22	28	.00
Chicago, clear	24	24	.00
Memphis, cloudy	32	34	.00
Chattanooga, clear	36	42	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	34	48	T
Cincinnati, clear	26	28	T
St. Paul, clear	20	24	.00
St. Louis, clear	28	30	.00
Kansas City, clear	22	22	T
Omaha, clear	24	28	.00
Huron, clear	20	28	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	42	54	.00
North Platte, clear	38	54	.00
Dodge City, clear	34	46	.00
Abilene, clear	42	48	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.



A Happy Wife
Makes a happy home for all the members of her household, so make her happy by sending home one of our wonderful
ESTATE OAK HEATERS.
The coldest part of winter is yet to come. The weather prophets say we will have cold snaps up to the middle of May. We are selling heating stoves at and below cost.
Coal Vases, 81. Coal Hods, 10c. Fire Sets, 50c. Wire Screens to keep the baby out of the fire, 40c.
A full line of House Furnishing Goods at greatl reduced prices.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY
Headquarters For . . . . Tile, Grates and Gas Fixtures.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company
—NEW YORK—
THE POLICY CONTRACT GUARANTEES
Loans at 5% Interest beginning at the second year
Extended Insurance.
Paid-up Values.
JAS. T. PRINCE, Manager.
S. E. Dep't 304 Kiser B'l'g, Atlanta, Ga.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ORDER YOUR FINE
BOURBON, RYE AND CORN WHISKIES
Cognac Brandies, Gins, Rums, Peach and Apple Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Bottled Beers, Ale and Porter, Club Soda and Ginger Ale (Cantrel & Cochran's), and Apollinaris Water from
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMP'Y
7 and 9 Decatur St., Kimball House Block, Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 48.

CHOICE FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANY OCCASION.
Cut Flowers and Floral designs shipped to any point.
Flowers of our own Growth Fresh every day.
DAHL'S, Florist
TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST. ATLANTA, GA.

Columbia Bevel Gear
CHAINLESS WHEEL.
Records that have been unsuccessfully tried for both by professional and amateur riders on chain machines.
Record from Washington to New York, made by Lewis R. Smith on a Bevel Gear Chainless.
Record from New York to Boston, made by A. M. Curtis on a Columbia Bevel Gear Chainless.
Record from New York to Albany, made by Paul Thomas on a Columbia Bevel Gear Chainless.
200 mile American Road Record, made by "Chic" Paquin on a Columbia Bevel Gear Chainless.
Best Chain Wheels...$50.00
Hartfords.....$35.00
Chainless.....$75.00
Walcott & Drake, COLUMBIA BUILDING. HOUSTON AND NORTH PRYOR STS.